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1914

ANNUAL CATALOG

VEGETABLE
FARM AND FLOWER
SEEDS



ASK
THE
MAN

WHO
PLANTS
THEM

FARM AND GARDEN IMPLEMENTS
INCUBATORS AND POULTRY SUPPLIES

WILLIAMS SEED CO.,

69-71 COMMERCIAL PLACE

NORFOLK,
VA.

Our Guarantee

We take every possible precaution that suggests itself to us, to insure all our stocks being of good germinating power, and of strong vitality, full and thorough tests being made of each and every variety which we offer for sale, and any stocks which do not prove entirely satisfactory in these tests being thrown out; yet, when so many conditions, both of weather and manner of planting, over none of which have we any control, enter into consideration, it is manifestly impossible for us to guarantee a satisfactory germination under any and all conditions. But—

WE DO GUARANTEE ALL STOCKS PUT OUT BY US TO BE TRUE TO NAME AND TYPE, AND UNDER SATISFACTORY CONDITIONS OF WEATHER AND PLANTING, TO BE OF GOOD GERMINATING QUALITY. And we stand ready cheerfully at any time, whenever satisfactory proof to the contrary is given us, to replenish all such stocks free of any further charge to our customers.

WILLIAMS SEED COMPANY.

WEIGHT OF AGRICULTURAL SEEDS, PER BUSHEL, AND QUANTITY USUALLY SOWN PER ACRE.

Weight per bushel	Pounds per acre
60 lbs. Alsike, alone	6 lbs.
60 " Alfalfa or Lucerne	20 "
48 " Barley, broadcast	2 bus.
.. Broom Corn, in hills	6 to 8 qts.
48 " Buckwheat, broadcast	1 bus.
21 " Creasted Dog's Tail.	25 lbs.
14 " Creeping Bent	50 "
60 " Crimson Clover	15 to 20 "
56 " Corn, for soiling	1 to 2 bus.
24 " English Rye or Perennial Rye.	50 lbs.
20 " Evergreen Lawn	3 to 4 bus.
56 " Field Corn, in hills.	4 qts.
50 " German Millet	50 lbs.
50 " Hungarian Millet	50 "
44 " Hemp	22 "
20 " Italian Rye	50 "
14 " Kentucky Blue	38 "
14 " Meadow Fescue	50 "
14 " Orchard Grass	42 "
32 " Oats, broadcast	2 to 2½ bus.
40 " Red Top, unhulled	30 to 40 lbs.
32 " Red Top, fancy	6 to 8 "
60 " Red Clover	15 "
56 " Rye, broadcast	1 bus.
12 " Sheep Fescue	30 lbs.
50 " Sorghum, drills	4 qts.
Sorghum, broadcast	8 "
11 " Tall Meadow Oat	50 lbs.
45 " Timothy, alone	¼ bus.
" with other grasses.	8 lbs.
Together for an acre—	
Red Clover.	8 "
Timothy.	10 "
Red Top.	14 "
60 " Teosinte, in hills	1 to 3 lbs.
60 " Vetches, broadcast	1 bus.
14 " Wood Meadow	30 lbs.
60 " White Clover, alone.	6 "
" with other grasses.	3 "
60 " Wheat, broadcast	1½ to 2 bus.
.. " Wheat, in drills	1½ to 2 "

Beet, in drills	4 to 6 lbs.
Cabbage, in beds, to transplant.	½ "
Carrot, in drills	3 to 4 "
Celery, to transplant	½ "
Corn, in hills (sugar).	10 qts.
Kale	3 to 4 lbs.
Melons, musk	2 to 3 "
Melon, water	2 to 3 "
Mustard, broadcast	12 to 16 "
Mangelwurzel	4 to 6 "
Onions, in drills to make large onions.	5 to 6 "
Onion Seed, for small sets.	40 to 50 "
Parsnips, in drills	4 to 6 "
Peas, early, in drills	1¼ bus.
Peas, Marrowfat, in drills	1¼ "
Peas, broadcast	2 to 3 "
Potato, cut tubers in drills	8 to 11 "
Radish, in drills	8 to 10 lbs.
Radish, broadcast	25 to 30 "
Salsify, in drills	5 to 6 "
Spinach, in drills	15 to 30 "
Squash, bush varieties, in hills.	4 to 6 "
Squash, running varieties, in hills.	3 to 4 "
Turnip, in drills	1 "
Turnip, broadcast	2 "
Tomato, to transplant	¾ "

QUANTITY OF SEEDS REQUIRED FOR A GIVEN NUMBER OF PLANTS, NUMBER OF HILLS, OR LENGTH OF DRILLS.

Asparagus	1 oz. to 50 ft. drill
Beet	1 oz. to 50 ft. drill
Celery	1 oz. to 100 ft. drill
Carrot	1 oz. to 100 ft. drill
Endive	1 oz. to 70 ft. drill
Egg Plant	1 oz. to 300 ft. drill
Lettuce	1 oz. to 100 ft. drill
Okra	4 oz. to 100 ft. drill
Onion	1 oz. to 100 ft. drill
Onion Sets, small	1 qt. to 50 ft. drill
Parsley	1 oz. to 150 ft. drill
Parsnip	1 oz. to 150 ft. drill
Radish	1 oz. to 100 ft. drill
Salsify	1 oz. to 70 ft. drill
Spinach	1 oz. to 75 ft. drill
Turnip	1 oz. to 200 ft. drill
Peas	1 qt. to 100 ft. drill
Dwarf Beans	1 qt. to 100 ft. drill
Leek	1 oz. to 150 ft. drill
Pole Beans	1 qt. to 150 hills
Corn	1 qt. to 200 hills
Cucumber	1 oz. to 50 hills
Watermelon	1 oz. to 20 hills
Muskmelon	1 oz. to 50 hills
Pumpkin	1 oz. to 30 hills
Early Squash	1 oz. to 50 hills
Marrow Squash	1 oz. to 16 hills
Cabbage	1 oz. seed will produce 2000 plants
Cauliflower	1 oz. seed will produce 1500 plants
Celery	1 oz. seed will produce 4000 plants
Egg Plant	1 oz. seed will produce 1000 plants
Lettuce	1 oz. seed will produce 3000 plants
Pepper	1 oz. seed will produce 1900 plants
Tomato	1 oz. seed will produce 2000 plants

VEGETABLE SEED TABLE

THE QUANTITY OF SEED USUALLY SOWN TO AN ACRE.

Asparagus	5 lbs.
Beans, dwarf in drills	1 to 1½ bus.
Beans, pole, in hills	8 to 10 qts.

"Ask the Man Who Plants Them."

Norfolk, Va., January 1, 1914

TO OUR CUSTOMERS AND FRIENDS

IT IS with much pleasure that we hand you herewith our Annual Catalog for 1914, which we have endeavored to so compile as to make it of aid to you in the selection of your needs for the year, and possibly also of some help in planting. To one and all, we desire to express our sincere thanks for your favors to us in the past, and to hope for you a most prosperous year in all ways.

We wish to add that as far as we are able to contribute thereto, by supplying you with only absolutely reliable seed stocks, we are bending our every effort, and will continue to do so. Your patronage during the last year has enabled us to double our business over that of any preceding year, for which we are very grateful to you, and we are constantly striving to merit its increase, by giving you only the very best stocks, and by continual experimenting, both on the old standard varieties, and also on new ones which are brought out from time to time, to raise the standard of our stocks, thus making increased returns for you.

We wish to call your especial attention to our guarantee on the preceding page, which is absolutely bona fide. The standard we have set for ourselves is "The Very Best in Quality at the Right Price," and this standard you can help, and are helping us to keep, by your continued patronage. We may not make customers of all our friends, but it is with a deep sense of gratification that we feel we can say we have made friends of all our customers.

We thank you again for your past patronage, and shall endeavor in every way possible to merit its increase during 1914 and the years to come.

Sincerely,

WILLIAMS SEED CO.
Norfolk, Va.

LYON H. WILLIAMS, President.
CHAS. H. WILLIAMS, Vice-President.
H. RAYMOND WELLER, Sec.-Treas.

General Information and Terms of Sale

HOW TO SEND MONEY. Money can be sent safely by Bank Check, Postoffice Order, Express Money Order, Registered Letter, or Express.

TERMS. Our terms are strictly cash with the order.

DISCOUNTS. We allow a cash discount of **5 per cent** for vegetable seeds, where the order amounts to \$5.00 or over, when money is sent with the order.

POSTAGE. Seeds will be mailed postpaid in quantities of $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. and less. Quantities of $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. and over will require postage at the rate of 8 cents per lb. in addition to catalog prices. Peas and Beans require 15 cents per quart, and corn 10 cents per quart, in addition to catalog prices.

FREIGHT. On orders to the amount of \$5.00 or over, at catalog prices, where cash accompanies the order, we will deliver goods to your nearest station, charges paid. Except that we cannot pay freight on Potatoes, Onion Sets, Grass Seeds, or Field Corn.

SEEDS BY MEASURE. One-quarter bushel and over sold at bushel rates; four quarts and over up to $\frac{1}{4}$ bushel sold at four quarts rate; less than four quarts sold at quart or pint rates.

SEEDS BY WEIGHT. We supply $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. and over at lb. rates; less than $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. lots charges at ounce or $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. rates; 25 lbs. and over at 100 lb. rates, when quoted.

SEEDS IN PACKETS. We offer the following inducement to those wishing to purchase packets: Select packets to value of \$1.15, and send us \$1.00. For packets to value of \$2.25, send us \$2.00. For packets to value of \$3.50, send us \$3.00. For packets to value of \$5.75, send us \$5.00. The seeds will be sent by mail, postpaid, but these rates apply to seeds in packets only, and not to seeds by weight or measure. Where packet prices are not stated, the ounce package will apply as a packet.

We charge all cotton bags at cost, and will cheerfully refund the price paid for bags returned to us in good condition within a reasonable length of time.

The location of Norfolk, its numerous railroad and steamship lines, render it possible for us to make prompt shipments to any part of the country.

ALL PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGES WITHOUT NOTICE.

If you are satisfied with us, with our goods, and the treatment you receive at our hands, do us the favor of mentioning it to some of your friends. If we can please you, we can please others, and they can all be assured of fair and courteous treatment with us.

WILLIAMS SEED COMPANY,
69-71 Commercial Place,
Norfolk, Va.

VEGETABLE SEEDS

ARTICHOKE

CULTURE.—1 oz. of seed to 75-80 feet of drill should produce from 400 to 500 plants. Sow indoors or in hot-beds latter part of January, or in the open the latter part of March. Transplant in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart, about 2 feet apart in the rows.

GREEN GLOBE.—Favorite French vegetable, grown for the undeveloped flower heads, which are cooked like Asparagus. Very hardy in Virginia and the South, and should be grown more extensively for Northern markets. Once planted, it lasts for several years. 1 oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c; 1 lb., \$3.00.

JERUSALEM (Tubers).—Of greatest value for feeding to stock, especially hogs. Makes an enormous yield, and a field once planted continues yielding for several years. Also sometimes used as a vegetable, and for pickling. 1 qt., 20c; 1 pk., 50c; 1 bu., \$1.50.

ASPARAGUS

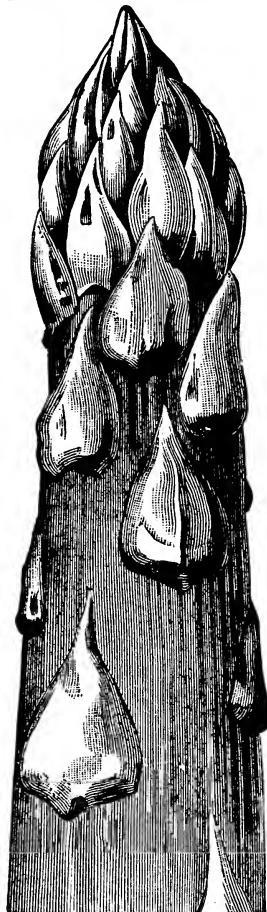
CULTURE.—1 oz. of seed to 40-50 feet of drill should produce from 300 to 400 plants, with good care. Sow in early Spring in rich soil, covering seeds about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep, having previously soaked seed for twenty-four hours in warm water. Transplant the following Spring into permanent bed.

COLUMBIAN MAMMOTH WHITE.—An entirely new and distinct variety, with white shoots, which remain white as long as fit for use. 1 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 65c.

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL.—An old standard, producing more roots to the stalk than any other kind. 1 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c.

GIANT ARGENTIEUL.—A selection from French imported Argentieul stock, regarded as superior to Palmetto in the South. 1 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c.

PALMETTO.—Favorite with the truckers. Earlier than Conover's Colossal, with larger and thicker stalks. 1 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c.



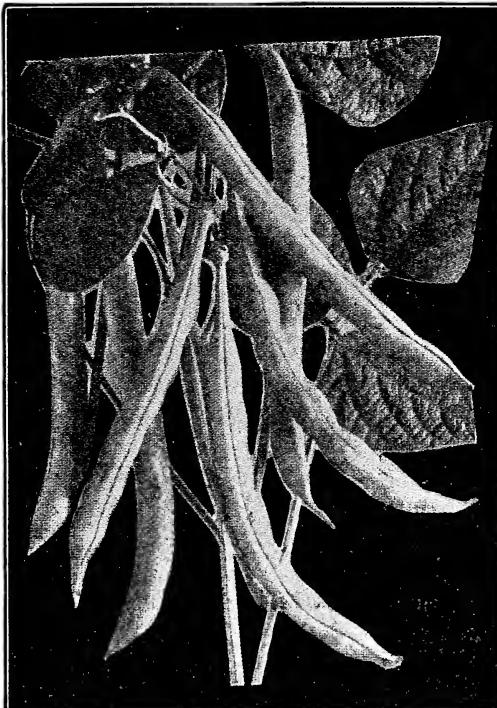
Palmetto.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL.—Two-year-old roots. 100, 90c; 1,000, \$5.00.

PALMETTO.—Two-year-old roots. 100, \$1.00; 1,000, \$5.00.

We do not advocate the use of cheap seed, which are generally dear at any price.



Extra Early Red Valentine Bean.

"Ask the Man Who Plants Them."

BEANS—Continued



BLACK VALENTINE.

BEANS

DWARF, OR BUSH

CULTURE.—One quart of Beans to about 100 feet of drill, from 1 to 1½ bushels to acre. Plant, for this section, about the latter part of March, in rows 2 to 2½ feet apart, covering from one to two inches deep, and allowing two to three inches between green varieties, five to six inches between wax. Cultivate well, but not when the ground is wet, or dew on the vines, as it will cause rust.

GREEN POD VARIETIES

WILLIAMS EXTRA EARLY BLACK VALENTINE.—An improved strain of the old "King of the Early." By far the most popular among truckers. It is very hardy, standing more frost and cold weather than any other variety, consequently can be planted earlier. Makes round straight tender pods of very attractive appearance, and is very productive. Pt., 20c; qt., 35c; 4 qts., \$1.00; pk., \$1.75; bus., \$7.00.

WILLIAMS EXTRA EARLY RED VALENTINE.—A hardy and prolific variety. Pods are light green and semi-transparent, round and slightly curved, 4-5 inches long, free from strings. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; 4 qts., 85c; pk., \$1.50; bus., \$6.00.

LONGFELLOW.—A superior type, early, hardy, and prolific, but rather subject to disease in bad weather. Makes round pods of very attractive appearance. Pt., 20c; qt., 35c; 4 qts., \$1.00; pk., \$1.75; bus., \$7.00.

FULL MEASURE.—A new stringless green pod, very prolific, making long straight handsome pods, firm and tender. Plant is a strong rank grower. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; 4 qts., 85c; pk., \$1.50; bus., \$6.00.

HODSON GREEN POD.—Later than other varieties, but free from rust or blight. Long pods, stringless when young, and holding their crispness well. Pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$1.75; bus., \$7.00.

EXTRA EARLY REFUGEE.—Similar in type to the well known Refugee, but ten days earlier. Not so prolific, however. Pods are straight and stringless, and excellent for pickling. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.50; bus., \$6.00.

REFUGEE, or 1000-1.—By long odds the best Bean for fall planting. The heavy growth of vine affords protection against early frosts, and the pods retain their brittleness longer than other varieties. A very prolific bearer. Pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$1.75; bus., \$7.00.

BURPEE'S STRINGLESS GREEN POD.—Vine is similar to Red Valentine, but develops pods to edible condition several days earlier. Pods are green, not quite so round as Valentine, and are absolutely stringless. Pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$1.75; bus., \$7.00.

GIANT STRINGLESS GREEN POD.—Round podded, larger than Valentine, absolutely stringless, full and fleshy. A strong healthy grower, and a good bearer. Pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$1.75; bus., \$7.00.

BEANS—Continued

WAX PODDED VARIETIES

WILLIAMS NEW EXTRA EARLY WAX.—As early as the Black Valentine, and rapidly proving to be the standard among wax varieties, as the Black Valentine is among green. Long, well-proportioned, richly colored pods, entirely free from disease, and very hardy. Pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$2.00; bus., \$7.50.

CALIFORNIA RUST-PROOF WAX.—An extra early, extremely hardy variety, producing an abundance of handsome long yellow flat pods. Though not entirely immune to rust, its resistant qualities score. Pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$1.75; bus., \$7.00.

CURRIE'S RUST-PROOF WAX.—A favorite market and shipping sort; one of the earliest of the wax. The vine is strong and upright, holding the pods well up on the ground. The pods are of beautiful golden color, stringless, and of good quality. Pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$1.75; bus., \$7.00.

KEENEY'S RUSTLESS GOLDEN WAX.—Vigorous and wonderfully productive, and of excellent quality. Pods are thick, meaty, entirely stringless, and very tender. Pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$1.75; bus., \$7.00.

HODSON WAX.—A new and distinct type. While not as early as other sorts, it is of strong healthy growth, and apparently entirely immune from rust. Remarkably prolific, bearing long handsome pods, which resemble Kidney Wax, but plumper and of finer quality. By far the best Wax for Fall planting, and is almost exclusively used for this purpose. Pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$1.75; bus., \$7.00.

POLE OR RUNNING VARIETIES

CULTURE.—1 pint is sufficient for 75 hills, 10 to 12 qts. to acre. Plant in rows $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet apart in the row. Cultivate frequently, and give an occasional top-dressing of fertilizer.

KENTUCKY WONDER.—The most popular variety. Vines are vigorous, climbing well, and are very productive, bearing very large sized pods in large clusters. Pods are nearly round when young, and crisp, but as they reach maturity become irregular and spongy. Pt., 20c; qt., 30c; pk., \$2.00; bus., \$7.00.

GOLDEN CARMINE HORTICULTURAL PODDED.—Pods are large, stringless, and bright golden color when young, but as they approach full size, are mottled and streaked

PENCIL POD BLACK WAX.—A selected type of dwarf black wax, very desirable for either market or home use. Pods are round and of rich uniform yellow color, entirely stringless and very tender. Pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$1.75; bus., \$7.00.



Refugee, or 1000-1.

DAVIS KIDNEY WHITE WAX.—A favorite with truckers. Very productive. Pods are uniform in size and very attractive. Beans are white, and if allowed to mature make excellent shelled Beans for Winter use. Pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$1.75; bus., \$7.00.

GOLDEN EYE WAX.—Medium early. The pods are semi-round, smooth and straight, not quite so attractive in appearance as the other varieties, its great value lying in the fact that it is almost entirely exempt from spot. Pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$1.65; bus., \$6.50.

WEBBER WAX.—A new variety of exceptional quality, producing deep golden colored pods of good length, semi-round, thick meated, and stringless. Pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$1.75; bus., 7.00.

with an unusually bright carmine color, giving them a strikingly beautiful and attractive appearance. Pt., 20c; qt., 30c; pk., \$2.00; bus., \$7.00.

WHITE KENTUCKY WONDER, or BERGER'S STRINGLESS GREEN POD.—An early maturing white seeded bean of the same characteristics as the Kentucky Wonder. Entirely stringless, and very desirable for snaps. Considered one of the most desirable pole beans. Pt., 20c; qt., 30c; pk., \$2.00; bus., \$7.00.

BEANS—Continued

DUTCH CASE KNIFE.—Excellent for corn hill beans. Pods are long, flat, light green in color, becoming lighter as they mature. Beans broad, kidney shaped, clear white, and of excellent quality. Pt., 20c; qt., 30c; pk., \$1.75; bus., \$7.00.

LAZY WIFE.—Very productive and very easily gathered. Pods are borne in large clusters, and are broad, fleshy, and entirely string-

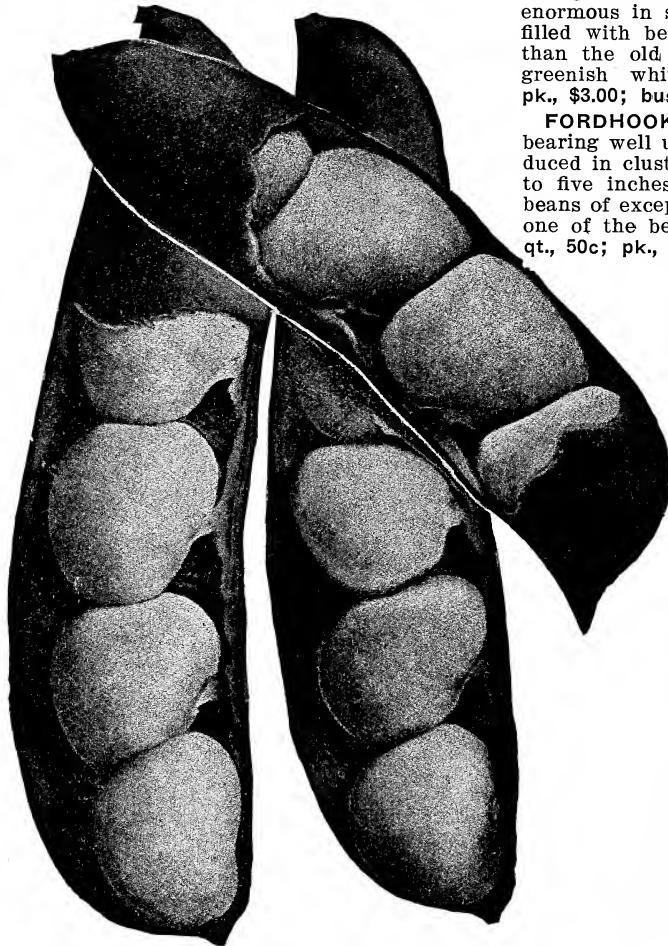
less. Inferior in every way, however, to Kentucky Wonder, or Berger's Stringless. Pt., 20c; qt., 30c; pk., \$1.75; bus., \$7.00.

SCARLET RUNNER.—A beautiful climber, used extensively for ornamental purposes, bearing dazzling scarlet flowers from July to October. Used either as string or shelled Bean. Pt., 20c; qt., 30c; pk., \$2.00; bus., \$7.50.

LIMA BEANS, BUSH VARIETIES

CULTURE.—1 qt. of small Bush Limas will plant about 250 hills, larger varieties from 100 to 150. Sow in rows 2½ feet apart, and 6 inches between in the rows, after all danger of frost is over.

HENDERSON'S BUSH LIMA (Bush Butter Bean.)—Valuable on account of its extreme earliness and productiveness. Vines continue to set pods until frost. Pods are medium dark green, short, and bear two to four beans, of excellent quality, either green shelled or dry. Pt., 15c; qt., 30c; pk., \$1.75; bus., \$7.00.



Fordhook Bush Lima.

BURPEE'S.—The bush form of the true luscious large lima. Bushes grow 18 to 20 inches high, of stout growth, and always erect. An immense yielder. Pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$2.00; bus., \$7.75.

BURPEE'S IMPROVED.—The earliest maturing of the large seeded limas. Pods are enormous in size, borne abundantly, and well filled with beans that are larger and thicker than the old Burpee's. Dried Beans have a greenish white tinge. Pt., 25c; qt., 45c; pk., \$3.00; bus., \$11.00.

FORDHOOK.—Plant is vigorous and erect, bearing well up off the ground. Pods are produced in clusters, and are medium green, four to five inches long, and contain four to five beans of exceptional quality. We consider this one of the best of the Bush limas. Pt., 30c; qt., 50c; pk., \$3.50; bus., \$12.00.

PROLIFIC.—A much improved type of Henderson's Bush, having more foliage and producing a larger crop of beans of larger size. Vine is full of pods and continues bearing until frost. We recommend this variety very strongly for market gardeners. Pt., 15c; qt., 30c; pk., \$1.75; bus., \$7.00.

POLE VARIETIES

CULTURE.—1 qt. of the large varieties will plant about 125 hills; of the small, 250 hills. Plant in rows 3½ feet apart, 4 feet apart in the row, putting about two beans on each side of the pole, planting after all danger of frost is over.

CARPINTERIA.—One of the largest and most valuable sorts yet introduced. Vine is very vigorous, and produces an abundance of large medium green pods, containing generally four large beans of exceptional quality. Beans have a decided greenish tint, an indication of quality. Pt., 15c; qt., 30c; pk., \$2.00; bus., \$7.50.

BEANS—Continued

IDEAL.—Vines are unusually vigorous, and very productive, bearing large clusters of medium green pods, six to seven inches long, and containing four to six beans each of good quality. Matures a little later than Siebert's Early, but pods are larger. Pt., 15c; qt., 30c; pk., \$2.00; bus., \$7.50.

SIEBERT'S EARLY.—One of the very earliest. Pods are large, but thin, and very easily shelled. The green shelled beans are very large, tender and of finest quality. Pt., 15c; qt., 30c; pk., \$2.00; bus., \$7.50.

CAROLINA, or SIEVA (Small White Lima).—Vines have many short branches, and are sometimes grown without poles. Pods are dark green, curved, and flat. Very early and productive, and yields abundantly until killed by frost. Known as the Butter Bean in the South. Pt., 15c; qt., 30c; pk., \$2.00; bus., \$7.50.

LEVIATHAN.—One of the best improvements in pole Limas, a week earlier than ordinary kinds. Pods are nearly straight, and contain generally five well developed beans. Pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$2.00; bus., \$7.50.

KING OF THE GARDEN.—A favorite sort on account of its size and profusive bearing qualities, but inferior to Mammoth Podded, or Ideal. Pt., 15c; qt., 30c; pk., \$2.00; bus., \$7.50.

FORD'S MAMMOTH-PODDED.—The result of twenty years' careful selection. Vines grow vigorously, commence setting early, and bear continuously until frost. Pods are 7-8 inches long, with 5-7 beans to pod, of most excellent quality either green or dry. Without exception the largest podded, finest flavored and most productive. Pt., 15c; qt., 30c; pk., \$2.00; bus., \$7.50.

BEETS GARDEN VARIETIES

CULTURE.—1 oz. is sufficient for 40-50 feet of drill, 5-6 lbs. to acre. Outdoor sowing can be done from middle of February on. For very early Beets, sow in hot-beds in December, transplanting to open ground as early as possible. On 4½ feet beds, sow 3 rows to bed, thinning to 5 to 6 inches apart. Cultivate constantly.

CROSBY'S EGYPTIAN.—The name is really misleading, as it resembles the Egyptian only in its earliness. Almost universally pronounced the ideal market gardener's beet. The tops are small, roots are flattened, globe shaped, and smooth. Flesh is bright vermillion red, very sweet, tender and of excellent quality. The best variety for early planting, as it becomes fit for use sooner than any other variety. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 75c.

DETROIT DARK RED.—One of the best deep red turnip beets, both for market gardeners or home use, and the most desirable for canning. Tops are small, upright in growth, with dark green leaves, shaded with red. Root is medium sized, nearly round, very smooth, and dark blood red in color. Flesh is deep vermillion red, crisp, tender and sweet. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 75c.

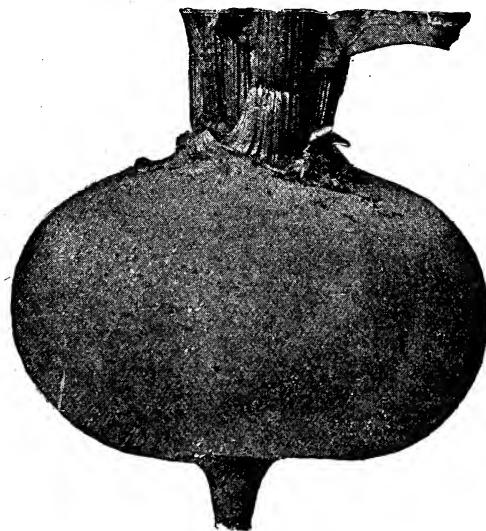
EARLY TURNIP BASSANO.—An early quick growing variety. Tops are large, with large light red roots. Flesh is pink, zoned with white, very sweet and tender when young. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 75c.

ECLIPSE.—A very desirable variety of early Beet, with small top, root bright deep red, smooth and round, flesh bright red and very tender. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 75c.

LENTZ.—Similar to Egyptian, but requires longer to mature. Root is nearly round, with deep red, crisp and tender flesh. A good variety for Summer and Autumn use. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 75c.

EDMOND'S EARLY BLOOD TURNIP.—Tops are small and spreading. Root is nearly round or slightly flattened, and dark red color. Flesh purplish red with slight zoning, crisp and sweet and an excellent keeper. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 75c.

SWISS CHARD.—Grown only for the leaf, the mid-rib of which is cooked like Asparagus, and the rest of the leaf used as greens. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 90c.



Crosby's Egyptian.

BEETS—Continued

SUGAR BEETS

VILMORIN'S IMPROVED.—About the richest in sugar contents of any variety. A heavy yielder, giving 10-15 tons to the acre. Does best on new land. 1 oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 40c.

LONG DARK BLOOD.—A standard late variety of good quality, keeping well through the winter. Root grows half out of the ground,

with few or no side roots, and is smooth. Flesh dark red, very tender and sweet. 1 oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 50c.

LANE'S IMPERIAL SUGAR.—A hardy and productive sort. Heavy yielder, with large percentage of sugar. 1 oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 40c.

STOCK BEETS (Mangel Wurzel)

YELLOW GLOBE.—Grows almost entirely above ground, and is best for shallow soil. 1 oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 40c.

IMPROVED MAMMOTH LONG RED.—Largest and most productive variety. Does best in

good deep loamy soil. 1 oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 40c.

GOLDEN TANKARD.—A heavy yielder, of rich yellow color, and sweet flavor. 1 oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 40c.

Gentlemen:

I have been using your seed for the past three or four years; have always found them as represented, and can recommend them to the trucking trade.

E. W. MORRIS.

Brussels Sprouts



Half Dwarf Perfection.

CULTURE.—1 oz. will produce 2,000 to 2,500 plants, 4 oz. to an acre. Sow in April or May, transplant in July to rows 2½ feet apart, allowing 12 to 15 inches between plants. Cultivate same as for late Cabbage. Too little attention is paid among our planters in the South to this delicious vegetable. It is exceptionally good for fall and winter, and yields large returns to those who grow it. We recommend our planters to grow it more extensively.

HALF DWARF PERFECTION.—The best variety. Plants grow 18 inches to 3 feet high, are very hardy, and give compact round sprouts of large size and good quality. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00.

Please note that we offer no confusing discounts. Everything is quoted at the very lowest net prices consistent with seeds of the highest quality.

Broccoli

CULTURE.—One ounce is sufficient for 150 feet of drill, and will produce about 2,000 plants. Sow either in Spring or Fall, and transplant in rows 2½ feet apart, and about 2 feet apart in the rows. Cultivate same as Cabbage, and give plenty of water.



Early White Cape.

EARLY WHITE CAPE.—The best variety. Heads are white, compact, and of good quality. Hardy, vigorous, and easily grown. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c; 1 lb., \$3.00.

CABBAGE

ALL OUR SEED ARE GROWN ON LONG ISLAND

CULTURE.—1 oz. will produce from 2,000 to 2,500 plants, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. to 1 lb. sufficient for an acre. For early cabbage sow from latter part of September to middle of October, and when plants are large enough, transplant in rows 3 feet apart, and from 15 to 18 inches between plants in the row, depending on the variety. For second crop, sow from March 20th to April 1st, transplanting as soon as large enough. For Fall and Winter crop, sow from 15th of May to last of June, transplanting in July and August to rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart. Cultivate well, especially if the season is dry, so as to create moisture.



Williams' Improved Early Jersey Wakefield.



Charleston Wakefield.

EXTRA EARLY SORTS

WILLIAMS' EXTRA EARLY.—Very early, ready for market 15-20 days before Early Jersey. Oval head, astonishingly large for the size of the plant, solid and of fine color. Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c; 1 lb., \$3.00.

EXTRA EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD.—The earliest hard heading cabbage. Heads are pointed and hard, and they can be grown very closely together. Smaller than true Early Jersey Wakefield, but planted by some on account of being somewhat earlier. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c; 1 lb., \$2.50.

And Watch Them Grow.

CABBAGE—Continued

EARLY SORTS

WILLIAMS' TRUE EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD.—The standard first early cabbage for the market grower. Exceedingly hardy, resisting cold and other adverse conditions, and sure heading. Ready for market about a week earlier than the Charleston Wakefield. Heads are conical, medium sized, with little outer foliage, and can be planted closely. Our stocks are all true to type, the greatest care being exercised to avoid mixture. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; 1 lb., \$2.00.

WILLIAMS LARGE, or CHARLESTON WAKEFIELD.—The principal sort now planted for main crop. Head is larger and less pointed than the Early Jersey, and less liable to burst open, especially in rainy season. Our strain is unsurpassed by any, combining earliness, large size, uniformity in heading and solidity. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; 1 lb., \$2.00.

COPENHAGEN MARKET.—About as early as Charleston Wakefield. Makes a fine large globe-shaped head, very solid and of excellent quality. An altogether excellent cabbage, and one which we recommend strongly to our planters to follow right after Charleston Wakefield. Practically identical with the varieties offered by other seedsmen under different name for this purpose. Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c; 1 lb., \$3.00.

SECOND EARLY SORTS

SUCCESSION.—A sure heading, long keeping variety, similar to All Seasons, but usually



"Succession."

a little later. Generally used in the South to follow Charleston Wakefield, though we recommend the Copenhagen market more strongly for this. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; 1 lb., \$2.00.

ALL SEASONS.—A very good variety for Summer or Fall. Heads are very large and round, somewhat flattened, very solid, and of fine quality. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; 1 lb., \$2.00.

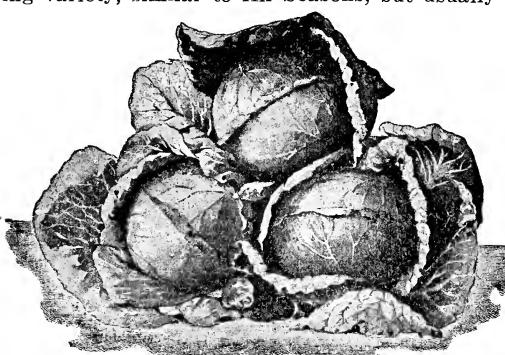
GLORY OF ENKHUIZEN.—A comparatively new variety, very sure heading and of excellent quality. Head is globular or nearly round. Our tests have convinced us of its worthiness, and we recommend its more general use. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; 1 lb., \$2.00.

ALL HEAD EARLY.—Especially recommended on account of its uniformity of size and shape, and sure heading qualities. If planted late, can also be used as a Winter cabbage. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; 1 lb., \$2.00.

EARLY FLAT DUTCH.—A very valuable second early sort. Plants are short stemmed and upright, and can be planted very close together. Head is solid, nearly round, uniform in size and shape. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; 1 lb., \$2.00.

AUTUMN AND WINTER SORTS

PREMIUM LATE FLAT DUTCH.—An improved and thoroughly reliable strain of this popular sort. Large round solid heads, flat on top, with few outer leaves. An excellent keeper. Regarded as the standard large late cabbage. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; 1 lb., \$2.00.



"Glory of Enkhuizen."

CABBAGE—Continued

LOUISVILLE DRUMHEAD.—Short-stemmed, with few outside leaves, and of compact growth, making large hard solid heads of uniform size. Withstands heat and drought to a remarkable degree, and is especially recommended where such conditions are liable to arise. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; 1 lb., \$2.00.

AMERICAN PERFECTION DRUMHEAD SAVOY.—The very finest strain of Savoy. Very tender, and superior in flavor to other winter sorts. Especially recommended for private

gardens. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; 1 lb., \$2.00.

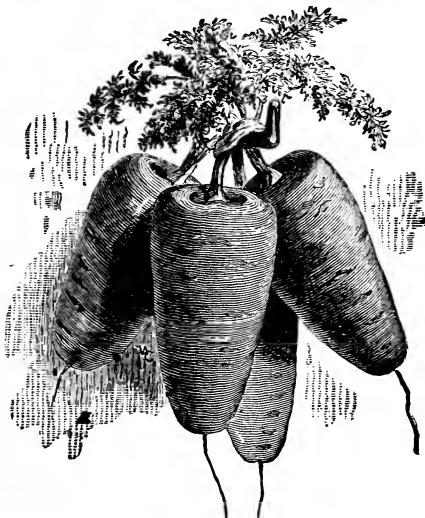
DANISH WINTER BALL HEAD, or HOL-LANDER.—A splendid large hard heading variety, a sure header, a good seller, and a splendid keeper. Our stock is the original Danish grown seed, acknowledged the best produced. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; 1 lb., \$2.00.

MAMMOTH ROCK RED.—The largest and surest heading red cabbage. Head is large, round, very solid, and of attractive deep red color. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.50.

CARROTS

CULTURE.—1 oz. is sufficient for 100 feet of drill, 3-4 lbs. to acre. For early crop, sow first part of April; for late crop in July and August. Soak seed for 12 hours in warm water before sowing, and as they are very slow in germinating, the land should be rolled afterwards, to prevent evaporation of moisture. Plant in rows 12-15 inches apart, and thin to about 4 inches in the row. Care should be taken to have the land clean, as the seedlings are very delicate at first, and should not be run over with weeds. Keep well cultivated.

Our seed are all French grown, and the finest quality obtainable.



Chantenay.

CHANTENAY, or MODEL.—One of the best for the market and home garden, while its great productiveness makes it very desirable as a field sort. About 6 inches long, blunt ended, smooth, fine grained and sweet. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

HALF LONG DANVERS.—Very productive, and adaptable to all classes of soil. Roots are smooth, of medium length, tapering to a blunt point, and deep orange color. Flesh tender and of good quality. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

RUBICON HALF LONG.—A half long, stump rooted variety, smooth and of good color, and a quick grower. Used by many gardeners for sash carrot. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

OXHEART, or GUERANDE.—Best for hard stiff soils. Roots are 4-5 inches long, very thick. Flesh bright orange, fine grained and

sweet. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 90c.

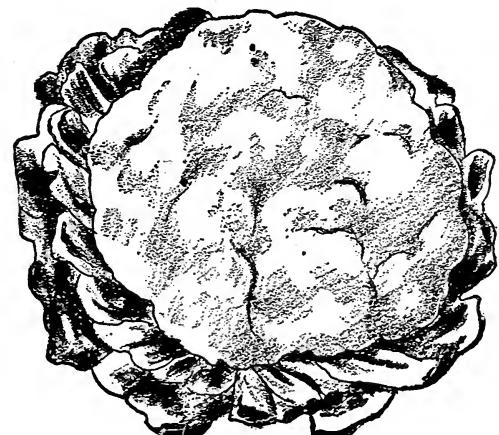
EARLY SCARLET HORN.—Earliest variety and best for forcing. Roots are orange red, about 3 inches long, blunt pointed, very fine grained, and of sweet flavor. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 90c.

IMPROVED LONG ORANGE.—Most popular main crop sort. Roots long and comparatively thick, free from side root, very deep orange in color. Best for table, market and stock. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 90c.

IMPROVED WHITE BELGIAN.—Makes an enormous yield of nutritive fattening feed for stock. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 75c.

CAULIFLOWER

CULTURE.—1 oz. will produce about 1,500 plants. Sow in hot-beds in November, transplant into cold frame for protection during winter, and set out in the fields early in April. For late crop, sow about the 15th of April, trans-



Snow Ball.

CAULIFLOWER-Continued

planting as soon as plants are large enough. Set in rows 3 feet apart, 18-20 inches apart in the row. Cultivate same as Cabbage. When head commences to form, draw the outside leaves together over the head, to protect from sunlight, thus keeping the head white.

EARLY SNOWBALL.—Unquestionably the earliest maturing strain of the true Snowball type. Heads are large sized, solid, compact, very white and curd like. Plant is very hardy, early, and sure-heading. The best variety for forcing. Pkt., 25c; 1 oz., \$2.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$8.00; 1 lb., \$28.00.

EXTRA EARLY DWARF ERFURT.—Very similar to Snowball, but a little later, and slightly larger head. Where extreme earliness is not the greatest consideration, we recommend this variety. Pkt., 25c; 1 oz., \$2.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$7.50; 1 lb., \$25.00.

VEITCH'S AUTUMN GIANT.—A valuable late variety, with long stem and dark green leaves. Heads are large and compact, and remain fit for use for quite a while. Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.75; 1 lb., \$6.00.

CELERIAC

TURNIP ROOTED CELERY

CULTURE.—One ounce will produce 3000 plants. Cultivate same as celery, except that no hilling or trenching is required. Work frequently.



Giant Prague Celeriac.

GIANT PRAGUE.—An improved strain. Roots are nearly globular shaped, and comparatively smooth. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

CELERY

CULTURE.—1 oz. will produce 4,000 plants. Sow early in Spring in moist place, covering ground with straw until plants are up. Transplant into rows to mature from latter part of June to July 15th, in rows 3 feet apart, plants 6-8 inches apart in the row, making the trench from 8-12 inches deep, depending on the variety. As plants grow, continue hilling up around them, watering freely. Finish hilling in the Fall, when the blanching process will begin.



Giant Pascal.

GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING.—Best for early use, and for private gardens. Plants are of medium size, with yellowish-green foliage, and thick, solid, heavily ribbed stalks which blanch easily to a clear waxen yellow. The standard first early sort. Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., \$1.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$5.50; 1 lb., \$20.00.

IMPROVED WHITE PLUME.—A favorite with gardeners on account of its earliness and requiring very little earthing up. The stalks and leaves naturally turn white on reaching maturity. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c; 1 lb., \$3.25.

GIANT PASCAL.—From our tests, we believe this variety to be the best suited for this section. It is a green leaved strain, developed from Golden Self-Blanching, blanching to a beautiful yellow-white color, solid, crisp and of nutty flavor. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$3.00.

PINK PLUME.—Identical with White Plume, except that the stalks are tinged with pink. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; 1 lb., \$3.50.

PERLE LE GRAND.—A new large green celery for early and late use. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; 1 lb., \$3.50.

CHERVIL

CULTURE.—One ounce sufficient for 100 feet of drill. Sow early in the Spring, and cultivate in general like Parsley.

CURLED.—Superior to the plain variety, earlier, and of fine fragrance and flavor. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c.

CHICORY

CULTURE.—Sow in May or June in drills, about 18 inches apart, and thin to 6 inches in the row. Roots, after digging in the Fall, are sliced and dried.

MAGDENBURG LARGE ROOTED.—Roots, when dried and ground, are used as a substitute for coffee. Young leaves are used as a Spring salad. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

COLLARDS

CULTURE.—One ounce will produce 3,000 plants. Sow from middle to last of August, and as soon as plants are large enough, set in rows 3 feet apart, and from 20 inches to 2 feet apart in the row. Cultivate same as late Cabbage.

NORTH CAROLINA SHORT STEM.—Has a very short stem, with large spreading leaves, very hardy, and yields good returns even with the most careless cultivation. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 75c.

TRUE GEORGIA.—A well known standard sort, and the one most generally used in the South. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 75c.

IMPROVED GEORGIA WHITE, or CAB-BAGE.—So called on account of its close bunching habit, and close resemblance to cabbage. Extremely hardy, and grows on the poorest soils. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 75c.



True Georgia.

Williams Seed Co.:

I have used seeds of all kinds from you for several years, and have had entire satisfaction with same. I believe your stocks to be as fine as can be had from any source.

R. B. HUGO.

CORN-SALAD

FETTICUS

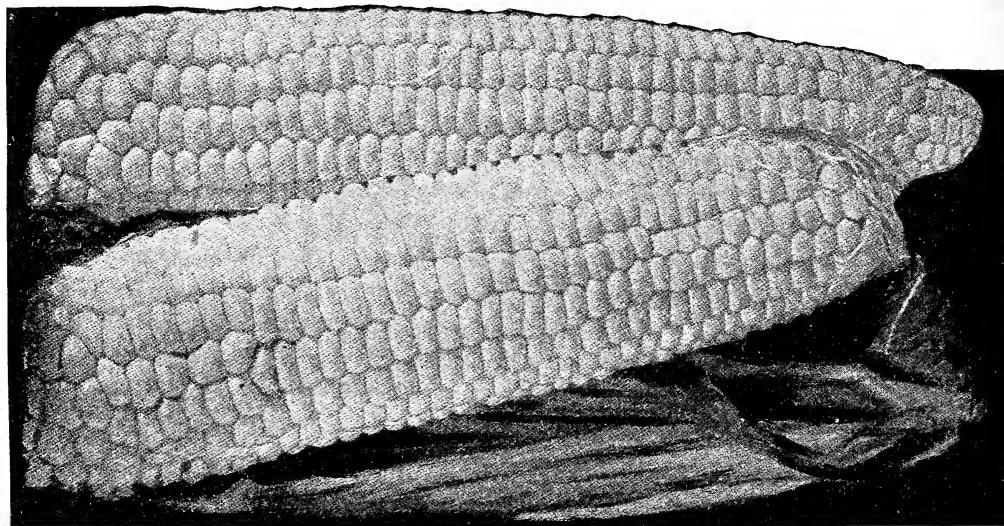
CULTURE.—1 oz. will sow about 150 feet in drill. If wanted for Winter and early Spring, sow from 1st to 15th of October. Work like Spinach.

DUTCH LARGE SEEDED.—A small quick growing round-leaved plant. Leaves are used as a substitute for Lettuce and Spinach. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c.

CORN

SWEET OR TABLE VARIETIES

CULTURE.—1 qt. will plant about 200 hills; 10 to 12 qts. to acre. Very tender, and should not be sown too early. About 15th to latter part of April is right for this section. Sow in rows 4 feet apart, and 18 inches apart in the rows.



Stowell's Evergreen.

MAMMOTH WHITE CORY.—The best extra early variety. Ears are twelve rowed, white cobbed, and covered with large white grains of good quality. Pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$1.50; bus., \$5.00.

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN.—The sweetest of all, the kind most used where quality is the deciding feature. Ears run three to four to stalk, of fair size, with irregular rows of very long slender white grains. Pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$1.50; bus., \$5.00.

MAMMOTH SUGAR.—A large late variety, recommended on account of its size, quality, and productiveness. Ears are very large. Pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$1.50; bus., \$5.00.

BLACK MEXICAN.—Very sweet, and early, of good size, and a good yielder. The ripe grain is black, or bluish black, but cooks remarkably white. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.00.

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN.—The standard main crop variety. Makes good sized ears, with very deep grains, and remains in green state longer than any other variety. Our stock is very carefully grown and selected, to avoid any tendency to deterioration. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.50.

GOLDEN BANTAM.—An early variety, with golden yellow grains, very tender and of excellent quality. Very much liked for private gardens. Pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$1.75; bu., \$6.00.

EARLY EVERGREEN.—Comes into condition ten to twelve days earlier than Stowell's, and remains fit for use just as long. The grains are pure white, very deep, luscious and tender. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.50.

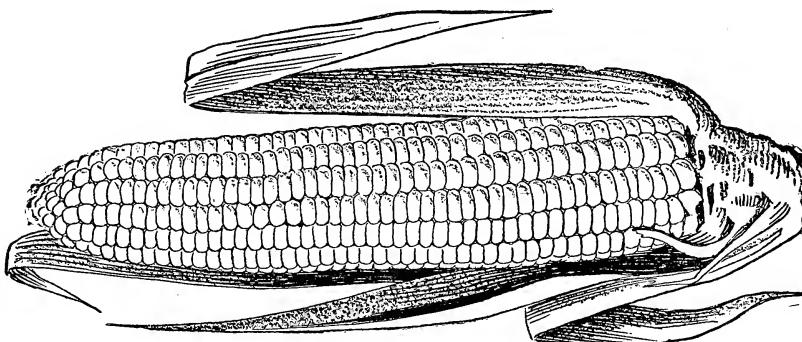
PREMO.—A 60-day corn, superior to most of the early varieties in size, quality and yield. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.50.

GARDEN VARIETIES

EXTRA EARLY ADAMS.—Very early, and extensively used for a first early table corn in the South. Makes a small stalk and ear, and can be cultivated close. Extremely hardy. Pt., 10c; qt., 15c; pk., 85c; bu., \$3.00.

EARLY ADAMS, or BURLINGTON.—Similar to Extra Early, but later, and makes larger ears. Pt., 10c; qt., 15c; pk., 75c; bu., \$2.50.

CORN—Continued



Norfolk Market.

TRUCKER'S FAVORITE.—For a second early, to follow the Early Adams, this is very good, or for planting late to mature early. A white corn, with good depth of grain, tender and sweet, of good size for roasting. Pt., 10c; qt., 15c; pk., 85c; bu., \$3.00.

NORFOLK MARKET.—The most popular kind among our market gardeners. Very hardy, and has ready sale either in the green state or matured. Ears about 8 inches long, with 14-16 rows to ear, rows regular and well filled. Grains are plump and milky when green. Our stock is absolutely true to type, and of first-class quality, and our customers need have no fear about this, irrespective of any warnings

to the contrary. Pt., 10c; qt., 15c; pk., 85c; bu., \$3.00.

POP-CORN

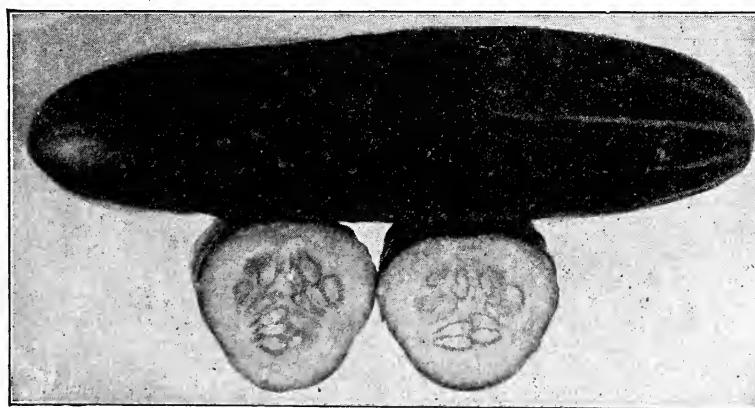
RICE.—Probably the most popular sort. The quality leaves nothing to be desired. 1 lb., 10c; 10 lbs., 60c; 100 lbs., \$5.50.

QUEEN'S GOLDEN.—Large eared. Handsome yellow. Grains are large and exceedingly tender. 1 lb., 10c; 10 lbs., \$1.00; 100 lbs., \$8.00.

MAPLEDALE PROLIFIC.—Very prolific, and bears large ears. Pops pure white, and is of excellent quality. 1 lb., 15c; 10 lbs., \$1.00; 100 lbs., \$8.00.

CUCUMBER

CULTURE.—1 oz. is sufficient for 50 hills, 3-4 lbs. to the acre in hills, 10-12 in drills. Plant as soon as danger of frost is over, in rows 4-5 feet apart, and 3 feet apart in the row. Thin out to 2-3 to the hill. Every precaution should be taken to keep plants free from insects. When about half-grown, they are very liable to disease known as Cucumber blight, and they should be kept well sprayed with Bordeaux Mixture, to prevent same.



Williams' Success Cucumber.

WILLIAMS SUCCESS.

—An entirely new and distinct variety, developed by very careful selection, our aim being to secure the best table cucumber. The fruit is long, cylindrical, dark green with white spine, and white crisp and tender flesh. Vines are hardy, vigorous and productive. The uniformity of size and shape, and splendid color make it very desirable as a shipping sort, and we highly recommend it to our planters. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 85c.

But We Do Make Friends of All Our Customers.

CUCUMBER—Continued

IMPROVED ARLINGTON WHITE SPINE.—Still the most popular sort. There are several strains of Arlington on the market, some of which have sadly deteriorated. The strain we offer, however, is the result of careful selection each year, and we can confidently state it is fully the equal of, if not superior to, the old original Arlington. The young fruit is crisp and tender, and dark green in color, and holds the color well. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c.

HENDERSON'S PERFECTED WHITE SPINE.—Now being used extensively by some truckers instead of Arlington. An early, prolific and continuous producer. Fruit is uniformly large and symmetrical, of intense dark green color. Vines are vigorous and mildew proof. The stock we offer is from the original strain, absolutely true to type, and easily the equal of any strain on the market. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 85c.

CUMBERLAND.—Particularly valuable for pickles, but is also an excellent table sort. Makes long symmetrical dark green fruits, densely covered with small warts. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c.

DAVIS PERFECT.—More on the type of an English Frame Cucumber. Contains very few seeds. Dark green in color, slightly tipped with white at the end, and remains in fresh condition longer than most sorts. Vines are vigorous but shy yielders. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 75c.

KLONDIKE.—A medium early white spined variety of handsome dark green color. Averages about 6-7 inches in length, when ready for market, ends are quite square, and about 2 inches thick. Its extremely prolific bearing qualities, earliness and hardiness make it very desirable. Also makes when small an excellent pickling sort. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 65c.

NEW MODEL.—Very superior in earliness, productiveness, and uniformity of size. Sets fruit close to hill, and holds color remarkably well. A comparatively new variety, but becoming very popular. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c.

IMPROVED LONG GREEN.—Second early variety. Fruit is long, slender, and uniformly dark green. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 75c.

PERFECTED JERSEY PICKLE.—An improved strain. Very crisp and tender, and a continuous bearer. Greatly valued for pickling. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 75c.

JAPANESE CLIMBING.—A climbing variety, for use where space is limited. Fruit is cylindrical in shape, and of excellent quality, either for table use or for pickling. Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.75.

WEST INDIA GHERKIN, or BURR.—A small oval shaped prickly fruited sort, quite distinct from all others, grown exclusively for pickles. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

CRESS

CULTURE.—One ounce is sufficient for 100 feet of drill. Best sown at intervals of ten days to two weeks, in drills 8 inches apart, as cress runs to seed very quickly.

CURLED, or PEPPER GRASS.—Plant is of compact dwarf rapid growth, with very much frilled leaves. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c.

IMPROVED LARGE LEAVED WATER.—Grows either in water or on moist land. Plants need no culture. Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c; 1 lb., \$3.00.

Please note that we offer no confusing discounts. Everything is quoted at the very lowest net prices consistent with furnishing seeds of highest quality.



True Water.

DANDELION

CULTURE.—1 oz. is sufficient for 100 feet of drill. Sow either in Spring or Summer, in drills 18 inches apart. Cultivate well, but do not cut until following spring.

CULTIVATED, or FRENCH COMMON.—Very early and a vigorous grower. A decided improvement on the Wild variety, with broader leaves. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

IMPROVED THICK LEAF.—Very thick leaf, and deep green color. An early maturer. Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; 1 lb., \$4.00.

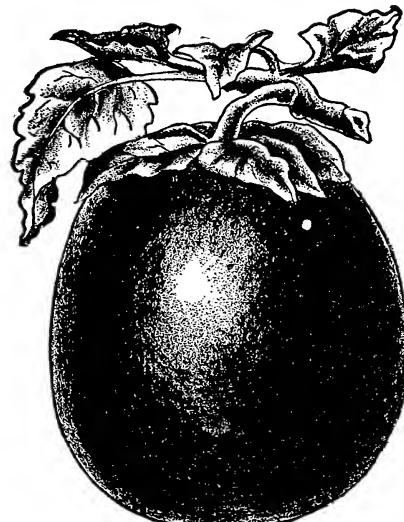
EGG-PLANT

CULTURE.—One ounce seed will produce from 800 to 1000 plants. Sow in hot-beds from January 5th to 20th, not later, for early crop. When plants are about 3 inches high, transplant to another bed, about 4 inches apart each way. Prune leaves up to about three or four from the top, for good healthy plants, and transplant to open field after all danger of frost is over, in rows $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, and 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart in the row. Keep well cultivated.

BLACK BEAUTY.—The best of all. Of rich dark purple color, and very symmetrical, maturing a little earlier than the Large Purple. Very productive. Our stock is pure and true in every respect. Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; 1 lb., \$4.00.

IMPROVED LARGE PURPLE.—Early, productive, and of good quality. Fruits are large, oblong shaped, and of dark purple color. Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c; 1 lb., \$3.50.

FLORIDA HIGH BUSH.—Plants are large and high, usually bearing the fruits off the ground. Fruit is medium sized, pear shaped, and of purple color. Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; 1 lb., \$3.75.



Black Beauty.

ENDIVE



Green Curled.

CULTURE.—One ounce will produce about 2000 plants, and is sufficient for 70 feet of drill. For early crop, sow middle of March, and for late crops, in July and August. Sow with drills 12 inches apart, and thin later to 12 inches in the row. When leaves are about 6-8 inches, tie together at top, and leave two or three weeks for blanching.

MAMMOTH GREEN CURLED.—A hardy, vigorous growing variety, with deep green leaves, crisp, tufty, and full. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

EVER WHITE CURLED.—Plants are moderately dense, with divided leaves, light yellowish green in color. Blanches very readily to creamy white. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

We cater to a critical gardeners' trade, and are sure that seeds which are good enough to procure for us a rapidly growing demand from Market Growers are certainly good enough to give the highest satisfaction to the farmer and the private planter.

GARLIC

Bulbous rooted plant of the Onion family, of strong penetrating odor, much esteemed by some for flavoring soups, stews, etc. We supply bulbs only. Cultivate and plant like Onions. Pound, 50c.

HORSERADISH

CULTURE.—Grown always from pieces of roots, no seed. Have rows 3 feet apart, and put cuttings one foot apart in the rows. Cultivate the crop like corn. 10,000 cuttings are sufficient for an acre, and should be planted in early Spring.

MALINER-KREN, or BOHEMIAN.—Earliest, largest yielding and finest grown in this country. Free from disease, and will yield 4 tons to an acre. Adapted to nearly any soil. Doz., 20c; 100, 85c; 1,000, \$6.50.

HERBS

BASIL SWEET.—Large, green. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

BORAGE.—Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

CARAWAY.—Oz., 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

CORIANDER.—Oz., 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

DILL.—Oz., 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

FENNEL, FLORENCE.—Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

LAVENDER.—Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.

MARJORAM (Sweet American).—Oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.

ROSEMARY.—Oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; 1 lb., \$3.50.

SAGE.—Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

SAVORY, SUMMER.—Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

THYME, BROAD-LEAF WINTER.—Hardy. Oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.15; lb., \$4.00.

KALE

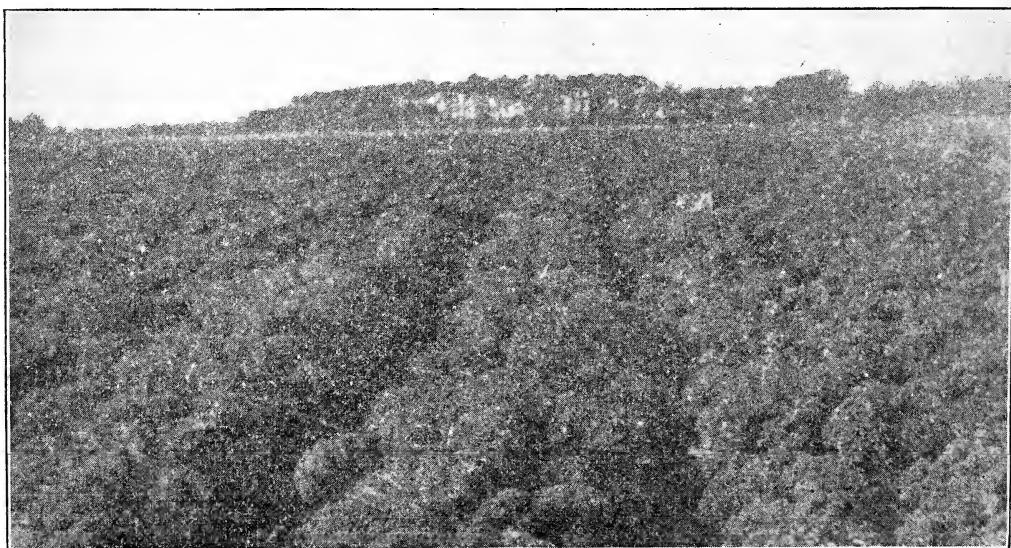
CULTURE.—1 oz. Scotch Kale is sufficient for 75 to 100 feet of drill, 1 oz. Green Kale for 100 to 150 feet of drill, 3-4 lbs. of either sufficient for an acre. Sow Scotch from middle of July to 10th of September, Green up to the last of September. Sow in rows from 2-3 feet apart, and thin to 6 to 8 inches apart in the row. Cultivate like Cabbage. Give a liberal top dressing of fertilizer from time to time, to hold the green color.

WILLIAMS DWARF GREEN CURLED SCOTCH.—An improved strain, developed from careful study of the wants of our planters. It is unquestionably exactly what they want, and we challenge comparison with the various strains offered. The plant is very dwarf and of compact growth, hugging the ground closely, and spreading so as to meet in the rows. Leaves are of bright green color, beautifully curled, hard and compact, the whole plant resembling a bunch of moss. Our strain is very hardy, withstanding cold weather better than most varieties. We exercise every possible care in the selection of our stock seed, and in the growth of the plant for seed, and we unhesitatingly state that there is no finer strain on the market. 1 oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c.

CURLED SIBERIAN, or BLUE.—A fast grower, and a very hardy plant, especially valuable on account of its rapid growth in the Spring. Very tender, and much more esteemed for family use than the Scotch. Leaves are large, and comparatively plain in the center, but heavily curled on the edges. 1 oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 50c.

SLOW SEEDING SIBERIAN.—Very similar to the Curled Siberian, except that it will stand longer in the Spring without bolting to seed. 1 oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c.

SPRING, or SMOOTH KALE.—A hardy, quick growing, smooth leaved variety. The best for Spring sowing, but also largely sown in the Fall, as it makes greens earlier than the winter varieties. Has no value for shipping, but there is always a good local demand. 1 oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; 1 lb., 25c.



Williams Dwarf Green Curled Scotch Kale.

KOHL-RABI

CULTURE.—1 oz. of seed will produce 1,000 to 1,500 plants, and is sufficient for 150 feet of drill. Sow in rows about 2 feet apart, in early Spring, about the same time as for early Turnips. Thin out and work same as for Turnips or Rutabagas.

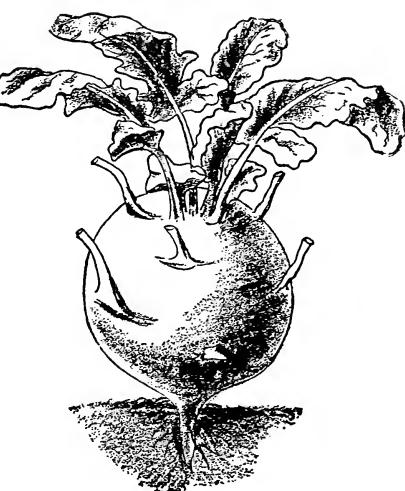
EARLY WHITE VIENNA.—Extremely early, with very small tops. Flesh is white and tender, and is of best quality if used when about 2 inches in diameter. The best variety for forcing or for outdoor crop. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00.

LEEK

CULTURE.—1 oz. will produce about 1,000 plants, and is sufficient for 150 feet of drill. Sow in February or March, and transplant when plants are about 6 inches high, in rows 1 foot apart, and about 9 inches between plants. Earth up gradually, as the plants grow, so as to insure blanching of the roots.

MONSTROUS CARENTAN.—The largest variety, often 3 inches in diameter. Very white, and tender, and of mild and agreeable flavor. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

AMERICAN FLAG.—A strong quick grower, of mild flavor, but inferior to Carentan. One of the best for Fall and early Winter use. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25.



Early White Vienna.

LETTUCE

CULTURE.—1 oz. of seed will sow about 100 feet of drill, and will produce about 3,000 plants; 5-6 lbs. to acre in drills. Sow seed in well-made and well-protected bed from last of September to 1st of November. Transplant to open in November or as late as December, cover lightly with a little straw for protection, and as soon as ground can be worked in the Spring without injury to the plants give an application of fertilizer.

IMPROVED BIG BOSTON.—The most desirable variety, either for forcing or for open ground planting, and it is more largely used for market generally than any other variety. It produces during all seasons, under ordinarily favorable conditions, splendid large buttery yellow heads, packed with thoroughly blanched leaves, crisp, tender and sweet. Our strain is absolutely true to type, and we can unhesitatingly recommend it. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.25.



Big Boston Lettuce.

MAY KING.—A new early head lettuce. Handsome, extremely early, and with very compact head. The color is light yellowish-green tinged with reddish brown when mature. Exceptionally early out of doors. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

LETTUCE—Continued

CALIFORNIA GIANT.—A selection from the Big Boston. Of good size, firm and symmetrical, and has a great advantage over the other varieties in the whiteness of the head. Is meeting with gratifying reception wherever introduced, and we recommend its greater use. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

GRAND RAPIDS FORCING.—Recognized as the standard forcing variety; but is not a head lettuce. The plant is upright, and forms a loose head of large green leaves, crimped at the edges. A good sort for shipping, as it does not break easily, nor wilt. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

IMPROVED SALAMANDER.—Makes a large compact light green head, of excellent quality, notwithstanding hot weather better than other varieties. Is one of the most satisfactory heading lettuces for growing outdoors. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

BLACK SEEDED SIMPSON.—A very popular sort among market gardeners. Forms large loose heads, with thin very tender leaves, of fine quality, golden yellow to almost white in color. Fine for forcing and for early planting out of doors. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

EARLY CURLED SIMPSON.—White seeded. Forms a close compact mass of curly yellowish

green leaves, slightly frilled, crisp, tender and sweet. Good for cold frames, or early outdoor planting. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

CALIFORNIA CREAM BUTTER.—Good butter lettuce, with good sized round solid heads, rich light yellow in color, thick, tender and buttery. Recommended for Spring and Summer use. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

HANSON.—A very desirable late Summer variety. Plant is very compact, and forms a large cabbage like head, weighing 2-3 lbs. each. Outer leaves are bright yellowish green, inner leaves white. Stands Summer well. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

PARIS WHITE COS.—Cos lettuce differs entirely in shape from other varieties. Has narrow long spoon-shaped leaves, folding into loose sugar-loafed shaped heads, 8-9 inches in height, 5-6 inches in diameter. To get best results, must be tied up, so that inner leaves can blanch. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

TRIANON COS.—The Romaine lettuce of the French. Similar to White Cos. Leaves are upright, and very crisp. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

MUSKMELON, or CANTALOUP

CULTURE.—1 oz. of seed is sufficient for 40 to 50 hills, 2-3 lbs. to acre in hills. For early crop, plant in 2-inch pots, in well pulverized light loose soil, in cold frames under glass, from 1st to 15th of March, putting 4-5 seeds to pot, thinning to two plants to pot, and transplanting to open field after all danger of frost is over, in rows $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart in the row. Keep fertilized and well cultivated, and spray for insects.

GREEN-FLESHED VARIETIES

WILLIAMS NEW RIVAL.—A selected and improved strain of the Rocky Ford type. Has thick green flesh, shading to orange at the center. Oblong in shape, well ribbed and netted. We recommend this as one of the very best either for home use or shipping. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

NEW KNIGHT.—Another development from the Rocky Ford, earlier, larger, and much more productive. Next to our New Rival, which it resembles very much, this is undoubtedly one of the best green fleshed melons. Very sweet, and with delicious aroma. Skin is of light golden hue, and flesh is bright green, ripening close to the skin. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 90c.

ROCKY FORD, or NETTED GEM.—This famous melon is well known everywhere, and has long been the standard shipping variety. Oval in shape, slightly ribbed, and densely covered with fine netting. Flesh is green, sweet, and highly flavored. Our stock is exceptionally fine, absolutely true to type. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 75c.



Rocky Ford Muskmelon.

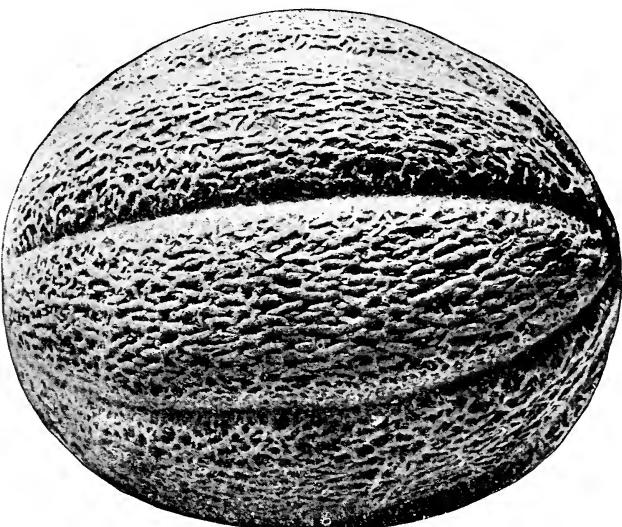
MUSKMELON—Continued

NETTED ROCK, or EDEN GEM.—Nearly round, with green skin, well ribbed and netted. Flesh is light green, and of excellent flavor. Early and prolific. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; 1 lb., 75c.

LARGE JENNY LIND.—The vines are rather small, but vigorous and productive. Fruit is medium sized, somewhat flattened, heavily ribbed and netted. Flesh is green and exceptionally sweet. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 90c.

NORFOLK BUTTON, or SMALL JENNY LIND.—The earliest of all. The fruit is small, somewhat flattened, heavily netted, and very sweet in flavor. Most of the fruits have a bump on the blossom end, from which the melon derives its name. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 75c.

All seeds which we do not grow by ourselves are grown for us under contract in the localities best suited to produce them.



Knight.

ORANGE OR SALMON FLESHED VARIETIES



Osage.

OSAGE, or MILLER'S CREAM.—A medium to large sized melon of exceptional quality. The vines are vigorous and prolific. Fruit is oval, dark green in color, slightly ribbed, and partly covered with shallow grey netting. Flesh is salmon colored, thick, fine grained and of delightful flavor. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 90c.

EMERALD GEM.—A very early, small to medium sized variety. The vines are very vigorous and productive. The fruits are globular, somewhat flattened, irregularly ribbed, and slightly netted. Flesh is deep salmon yellow, thick, juicy, and highly flavored. This variety is grown by a good many exclusively for the Boston market, where it always has a ready sale. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 90c.

TIP-TOP.—Large, nearly round fruit, slightly ribbed, and covered with shallow netting. Flesh is deep yellow, very rich and luscious. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

FORDHOOK.—Bears resemblance both to Emerald Gem and Jenny Lind. Dark green skin, closely netted, and similar in shape to Jenny Lind. Valuable for either home or market. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 90c.

BANANA.—Fruit is very large, 15-20 inches long, 4-6 inches in diameter. Skin is light yellow, and smooth. Flesh is deep yellow, with odor similar to a banana. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 90c.

Reduce the high cost of living by enlarging your garden this year. A few dollars more than usual invested in seeds may mean the saving of a hundred dollars or more this summer.

WATERMELON

CULTURE.—1 oz. will plant about 20 hills, 2-3 lbs. to acre. Plant after all danger of frost is over, in rows about 8 by 8 feet each way, putting 3-5 seeds to the hill, thinning when plants are 2-3 inches high to 2 to hill. Keep well cultivated as long as possible. If very large melons are wanted, pick off all but two to four to the vine, when small.

TOM WATSON.—This melon has steadily grown in popularity until now it is practically the only one grown here for shipping. The melons are long, of large size, and of very best quality, and are splendid shippers. Dark green rind, with fine veining, and high permanent gloss, with solid red luscious meat, ripening close to the rind. Our strain is very carefully selected, showing absolutely true, and not a mixture of all varieties, as is too often unfortunately the case with some strains on the market, and we cannot recommend it too highly. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 70c.

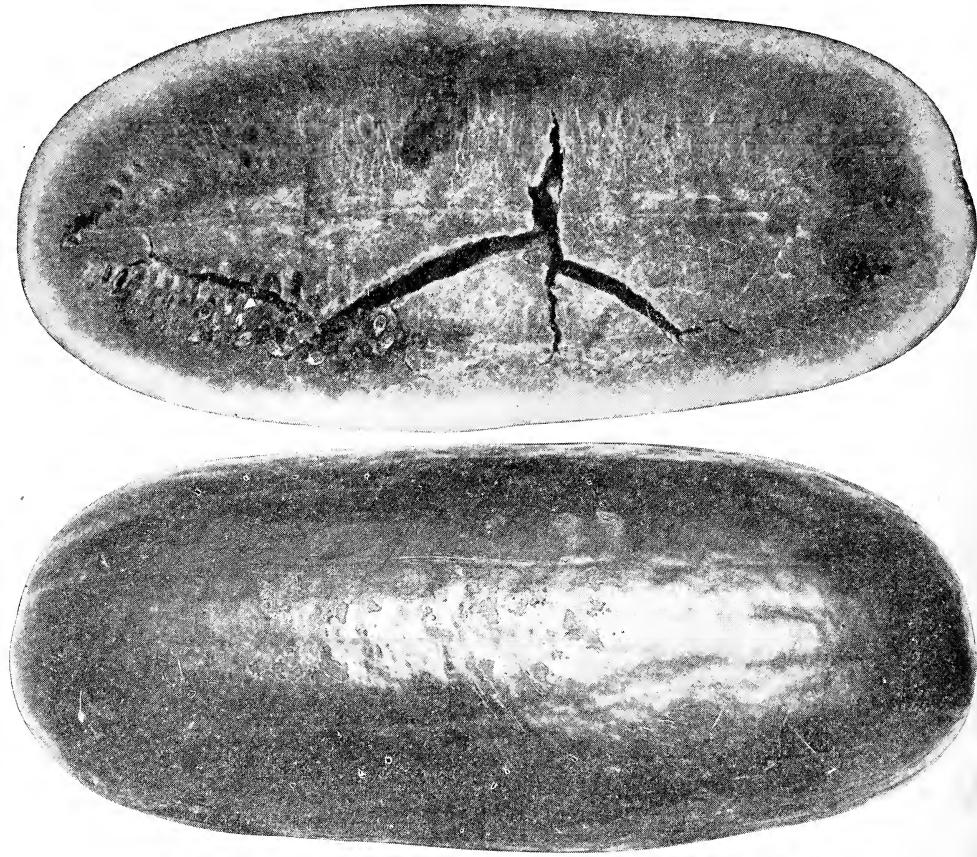
KLECKLEY SWEET.—One of the best flavored melons, and very popular for home market and private gardens. The rind is dark green, thin, and with deep scarlet flesh of delicious quality. It is so crisp and tender that

it will not stand shipping, but is without a peer for home use. 1 oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 60c.

BLACK BOULDER.—A large dark green melon, very thick in proportion to its length, and very popular where a melon of this type is preferred. 1 oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 55c.

HALBERT HONEY.—Said by many to be as handsome and as fine flavored as Kleckley Sweet, and much more productive. Has dark green, very thin rind, with meat so crisp and tender that well ripened melons split ahead of the knife when cutting. Fine for home market and garden, but with too thin rind for shipping. 1 oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 55c.

SWEETHEART.—A popular shipping melon of large size and good quality. Oval shape, pale green in color, with netted lines of darker shade. Flesh solid rich red, crisp and luscious. 1 oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 50c.



Tom Watson Watermelon.

WATERMELON---Continued

IMPROVED GEORGIA RATTLESNAKE.—Has always been regarded as one of the best in the South, but is now gradually being displaced by Tom Watson. The melons are long, of light green color with dark stripes, and very uniform in shape and size, with very sweet and tender flesh. We offer an absolutely reliable strain of this old favorite. 1 oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 60c.

FLORIDA FAVORITE.—A great favorite for the home garden, ripening very early. Has dark skin, with light green stripes, and exceedingly sweet and sugary flesh. 1 oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 55c.

MOUNTAIN SWEET.—A popular old variety, which still holds its own for growing in mountainous districts or on heavy soil. Oblong fruit. 1 oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 50c.

TEMPLE GRAY.—A very good variety, either for market or home use. Grows to a large size, stands shipping fairly well, is of extra fine appearance and fine quality. 1 oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 60c.

KOLB GEM.—Once one of the most popular shipping sorts. Large, round, and of good keeping quality, but of inferior table quality. 1 oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 50c.

EDEN.—A cross of the Kolb Gem and the Rattlesnake, combining the good shipping qualities of the Gem with the table qualities of the Rattlesnake. Still a very popular variety. 1 oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 50c.

TRIUMPH.—Similar to Kolb Gem, except that it is darker green, and larger. Good for shipping or growing where size is the main factor. 1 oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 55c.

WE DO NOT ADVOCATE THE USE OF CHEAP SEED, WHICH ARE GENERALLY DEAR AT ANY PRICE.

MUSHROOM SPAWN

Many people labor under the mistaken idea that mushroom growing is very difficult. They are easily grown in cellars, under sheds, in hot-beds, or sometimes in the open. Full cultural directions cannot be given here, but we refer you to any of the many treatises thereon. After the bed is made up as per directions, holes are made in same about two inches apart, and in these holes pieces of the spawn bricks are put in, then refill the holes, and allow time for the spawn to spread through the entire bed. It is very essential that the bed not be allowed to dry out, and darkness is desirable, hence they generally do better in cellars

ENGLISH.—Lb., 20c; 10 lbs., \$1.75.

MUSTARD

CULTURE.—One ounce is sufficient for 75-100 feet of drill. Sow either in Spring or Fall, in rows 12-18 inches apart, thinning later to about 6 inches in the row. Cultivate same as Turnip Salad.



SOUTHERN GIANT CURLED.—Leaves are large, light green with yellowish tinge, much crimped and frilled at the edges. Very succulent, pungent, and of sweet flavor. 1 oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 50c.

WHITE ENGLISH.—Leaves are rather small and smooth, and of medium dark green color. Plant is a rapid grower. 1 oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; 1 lb., 35c.

CHINESE.—Leaves are very broad and crimped. Is ready for use within five or six weeks after planting. 1 oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 50c.

NASTURTIUM

TALL MIXED.—Grown for ornament, and also the flowers and foliage are used for garnishing, and the young leaves and shoots for salad. The green seed pods are also largely used for pickling. 1 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c.

But We Do Make Friends of All Our Customers.

OKRA OR GUMBO

CULTURE.—One ounce is sufficient for about 75 hills, 7-8 lbs. to acre. Sow in Spring, not too early, in rows 3 feet apart, thinning later to about 12 inches in the row. Cultivate frequently.

PERKINS MAMMOTH POD.—Of wonderful productiveness. The plant is about 3 feet high, and very early. Pods are deep green, long, slender, slightly corrugated, and very tender. Fine for canning. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c.

WHITE VELVET.—Round white smooth pods, of extra large size, and produced in great abundance. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 50c.

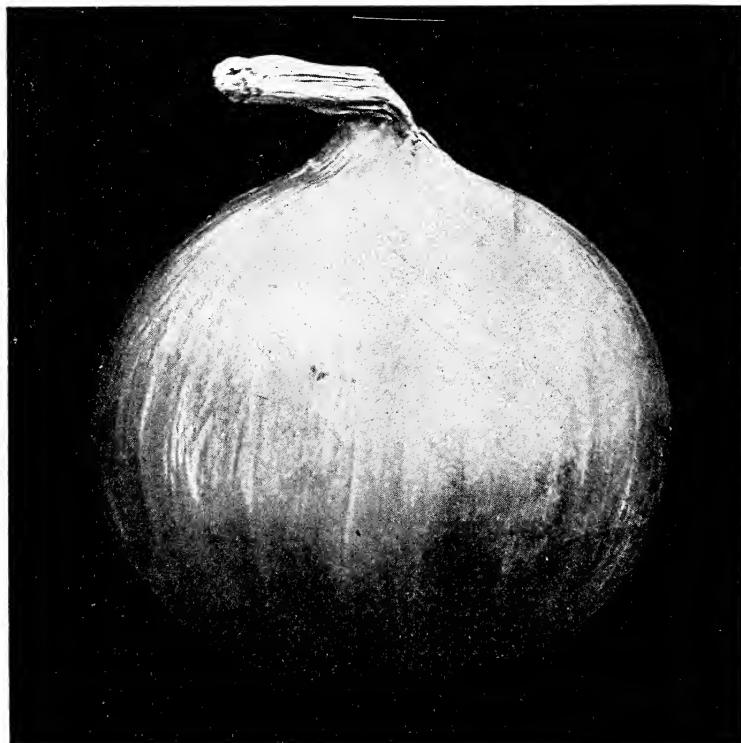
IMPROVED DWARF PROLIFIC, or DENSITY.—Of dwarf growth, but immensely productive, and continues bearing a long time. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 40c.



White Velvet.

ONIONS

CULTURE.—1 oz. is sufficient for 100 feet of drill, 5-6 lbs. to acre. When growing for sets, use 40-50 lbs. to acre. For sets, sow in March, in rows 9-10 inches apart, 4 rows on the bed. Sow thick so as to keep sets from getting too large. Take up in June, and dry for re-setting in the Fall. For Onions, sow in rows 12-14 inches apart, very shallow, and thin to 4-5 inches in the row. This is best done in the Fall.



Prizetaker Onion.

PRIZETAKER, or SPANISH KING.—Extra large sized Onions, of particularly fine flavor. Skin is rich yellow straw color, flesh is creamy white, mild, tender and of excellent flavor. Ripens up fine and hard, keeps well, and is very desirable for shipping. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

MAMMOTH SILVER KING.—One of the largest in cultivation. The skin is beautiful silvery white, with pure white flesh, of particularly mild and pleasant flavor. Matures early. Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c; 1 lb., \$2.00.

RED WETHERSFIELD.—The standard red variety, and a great favorite. Bulbs are large, flattened but thick, with deep purplish red skin, and light purplish white flesh, rather strong but of pleasant flavor. Very productive and a fine keeper. One of the best for poor and dry soils. Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

ONIONS---Continued

EXTRA EARLY WHITE PEARL.—The quickest growing of all the white sorts. Makes large pearly white onions, tender, mild, and of excellent flavor. Sow seed in Spring, and put out sets in the fall. Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

SILVER-SKIN, or WHITE PORTUGAL.—An excellent variety for family use. Skin and flesh are pure white. Mild in flavor. The best white onion to grow largely for sets. Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

CRYSTAL WAX.—A new type of Bermuda onion, maturing earlier than the yellow or red. Very attractive in appearance, beautiful wavy white, and of excellent quality. Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.50.

WHITE QUEEN.—Identical with Extra Early White Pearl.

YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS.—One of the best, either for home use or shipping. Of large size, very solid and heavy. One of the principal main crop sorts, either for sets or large onions. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

SOUTHPORT WHITE GLOBE.—All Southport Onions command an extra price in the New York market, because of their beautiful shape and color. The skin and flesh of this variety are silvery white. Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00.

SOUTHPORT YELLOW GLOBE.—Of rich yellow color, and a good keeper. Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

SOUTHPORT RED GLOBE.—Deep rich red color. Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

ONION SETS---Prices Very Variable

CULTURE.—All onion sets should be small in size, as they do not run to seed so quickly as the larger-sized ones. 1 qt. of average size is sufficient for about 40 feet of drill. Plant the White and Yellows in early Spring, in rows about 9 inches apart, 4-5 inches between bulbs, very shallow. Put the White Pearls out in Fall.

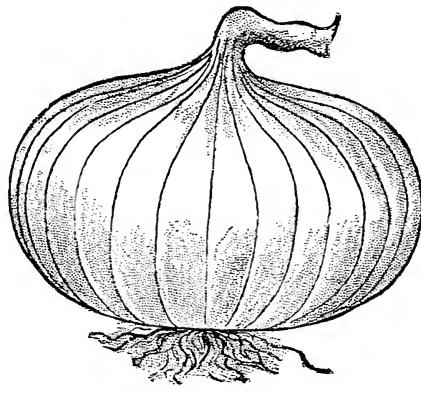
EXTRA EARLY WHITE PEARL, or WHITE QUEEN.—A very early variety, for Fall planting only. About the best flavored of all, though not a very good keeper. These sets are grown under our own personal supervision, from carefully selected stock seed, and all statements to the contrary notwithstanding, are as good as can be grown. Qt., 15c; pk., 85c; bushel (on application).

YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS.—The most popular main crop sort, for Spring planting. Qt., 15c; pk., 75c; bushel (on application).

WHITE, or SILVERSkin.—The best white onion for Spring planting. Qt., 15c; pk., 85c; bushel (on application).

YELLOW POTATO.—A mild yellow sort, growing in clumps. Never makes seed, but divides up from the root. Qt., 15c; pk., 85c; bushel (on application).

WHITE MULTIPLIER.—Each bulb produces a cluster of small onions. Considered particularly good for pickling. Very productive, and of good flavor. Qt., 20c; pk., \$1.00; bushel (on application).



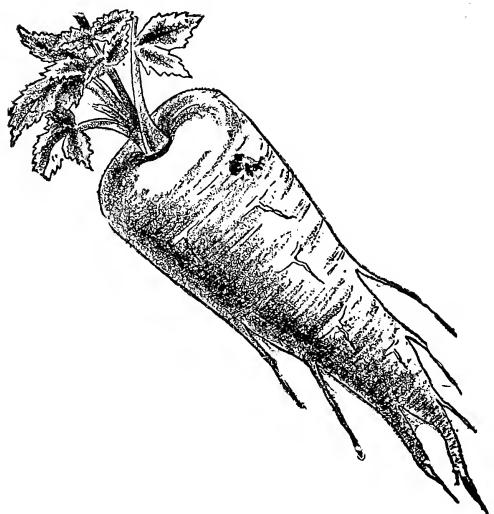
PARSLEY

CULTURE.—1 oz. is sufficient for 100-150 feet of drill, 4-5 lbs. to acre. Sow either in Spring or Fall, in drills about 10 inches apart, thinning later to 6-8 inches in the row. Seed are very slow to germinate, and should be soaked for 24 hours in warm water before planting. Best to give bed some protection during very cold weather.

PLAIN.—Leaves are flat, deeply cut, and very dark green. Stronger in flavor than the curled. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 65c.

CHAMPION MOSS CURLED.—A fine variety, beautifully curled and crimped, and the best variety for garnishing and flavoring. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 75c.

EXTRA DOUBLE CURLED.—The standard sort for outdoor culture, very highly prized by market gardeners. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 75c.



Hollow Crown.

PARSNIPS

CULTURE.—1 oz. is sufficient for 150 feet of drill, 4-5 lbs. to acre. Sow in Spring, in drills about 18 inches apart, thinning later to 6-7 inches apart in the row. Cultivate frequently. Roots can remain in ground all winter without protection, and improve in flavor thereby.

IMPROVED SHORT NECK HOLLOW CROWN.—A superior strain, of enlarged shape at the top, tapering abruptly to a small point. Most desirable for rich deep soil. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

SUGAR HOLLOW CROWN, or GUERNSEY.—An old standard variety, with smooth skin, tender and well flavored. Good for table use or for stock. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

PEAS

CULTURE.—1 qt. of the small varieties is sufficient for about 60 feet of drill, 1-2 bushels to the acre, depending on the variety. Sow in rows from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart, depending also on the variety. Small peas can be sown earlier than the large wrinkled varieties, as they are much hardier. Cover from $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep. Keep well cultivated, but do not work while vines are wet, as it is liable to cause rust. Good profits are also realized now from planting a Fall crop of Peas, which are generally sown from the latter part of August to the middle of September.

EXTRA EARLY GRADUS.—A very early, large, wrinkled Pea, similar in appearance to Telephone. The vines are of medium height, with large dark green pods, pointed, uniformly well shaped and well filled. This variety always commands highest prices in the markets, its chief fault being that it is less hardy than some of the other varieties, and hence must not be planted until all danger of early frost has passed. Pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$2.00; bus., \$7.50.

THOMAS LAXTON.—Closely resembling the Gradus in appearance and habit, but hardier in every respect, and more productive. The pods are large, about 4 inches long, blunt at end, and uniformly well filled. The peas are unsurpassed in quality, and we believe the Laxton will gradually supplant Gradus, on account of greater hardiness and productiveness. Pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$2.00; bus., \$7.50.

EXTRA EARLY ALASKA, or NONPAREIL.—About the earliest smooth pea. Vines are strong and vigorous, $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, of distinctive light green color. Pods are very uniform in ripening, are straight, well-filled, and remain green longer than other sorts, making it especially desirable as a shipping sort. A favorite for very early Spring, and also extensively planted now for Fall crop. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.50; bus., \$5.50.

PERFECTION.—A much improved strain of the Alaska, slightly larger, and several days earlier. Pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$1.75; bus., \$6.00.



Alaska.

PEAS---Continued

AMEER.—Resembles the Alaska in appearance, and almost as early, but with many of the good qualities of the Gradus. The vine is hardy, with pale green foliage, and immensely productive. Peas are very symmetrical and beautiful in appearance. With its many good qualities, we highly recommend its being more largely planted, as without exception we find those of our customers who have tried them at all using them more largely each year. Unfortunately, there are several strains of Ameer on the market, some of which are very inferior, but we know our stock to be "just right." Pt., 15c; qt., 30c; pk., \$1.75; bus., \$6.50.

WORLD'S RECORD.—The claim of the originators of this Pea is that it is destined to supplant in large measure the early varieties like Gradus and Alaska, combining, as it does, the good qualities of each without most of their faults. We would like to have the opinion of some of our planters as to this. Pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$2.00; bus., \$7.50.

LAXTONIAN.—This handsome new wrinkled Pea is the largest podded of the dwarf varieties. The pods are similar in appearance to Gradus, and mature a little earlier. Vines are vigorous, and productive. Pt., 25c; qt., 45c; pk., \$3.25; bus., \$12.00.

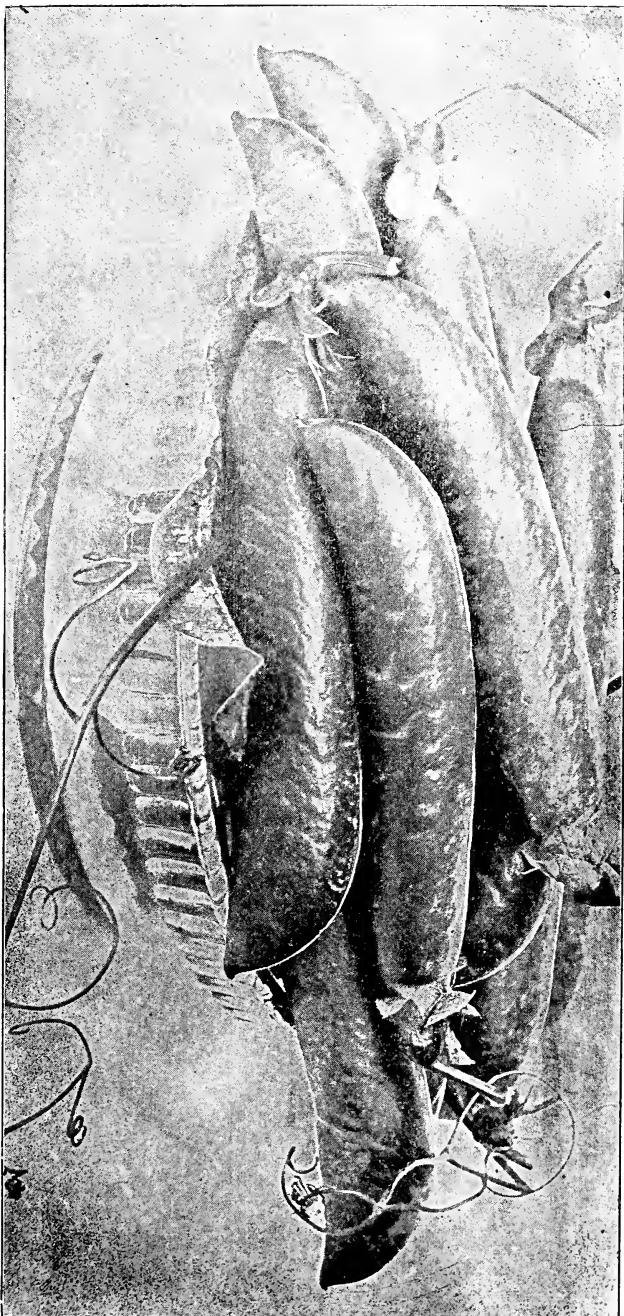
HARVESTER.—An entirely new variety, which is proving very popular wherever used. Bears long straight pointed pods, 4½-5 inches long. Very early, and very hardy. We recommend to our planters to try some of this Pea for their Spring planting, without fail. Pt., 25c; qt., 45c; pk., \$2.75; bus., \$10.00.

FIRST AND BEST.—An old popular strain of extra early white seeded Pea. Very uniformly maturing. Vines are hardy and vigorous, of medium height, and bear straight pods, 2-3 inches long, round, and blunt at end. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.50; bus., \$5.75.

CLAUDIT, or MAMMOTH ALASKA.—Resembles Nonpareil in general habit and height of vine, ripening about the same time, but bearing longer and broader pods, which are straight, handsomely shaped, and well filled. Pt., 15c; qt., 30c; pk., \$1.75; bus., \$6.50.

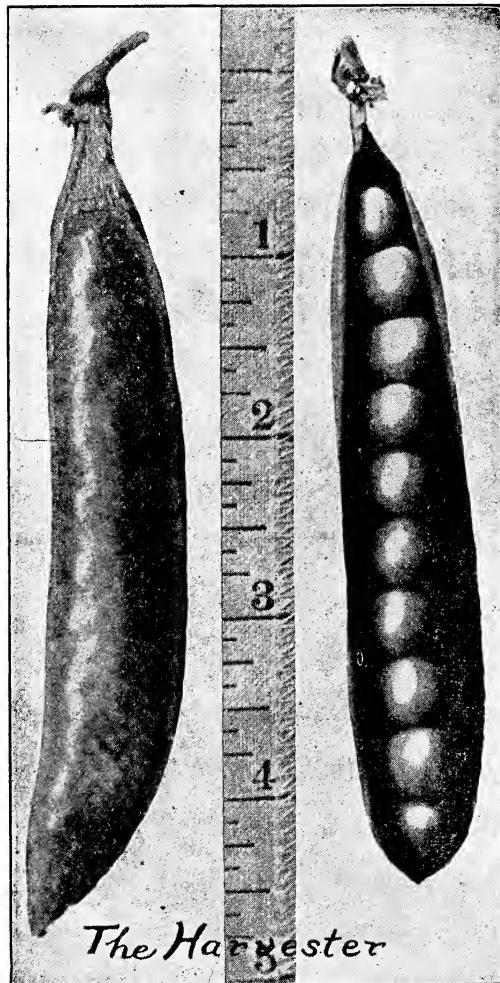
AMERICAN WONDER.—One of the earliest of the dwarf wrinkled varieties, with vigorous vines, 9-12 inches high, and remarkably pro-

ductive. Light colored, round, straight pods, with blunt ends. Pt., 15c; qt., 30c; pk., \$1.75; bus., \$6.50.



Ameer.

PEAS---Continued



NOTT'S EXCELSIOR.—A few days later than American Wonder, with pods about a third longer. Of dwarf habit, vigorous constitution, very productive, and remarkably hardy for a wrinkled pea. Pt., 15c; qt., 30c; pk., \$1.75; bus., \$6.50.

WITHAM'S WONDER.—Bears larger, broader pods than American Wonder, which are well filled with wrinkled peas of extra fine flavor. Vigorous and uniform in growth. Height 18 inches. Pt., 15c; qt., 30c; pk., \$1.75; bus., \$6.50.

POTLATCH, or BIG DINNER.—One of the best second early, large podded, dwarf wrinkled sorts, with strong vigorous vines, bearing medium green pods, about 4 inches long, broad and pointed at end. Fit for table use 61 days after planting. Pt., 15c; qt., 30c; pk., \$1.75; bus., \$6.50.

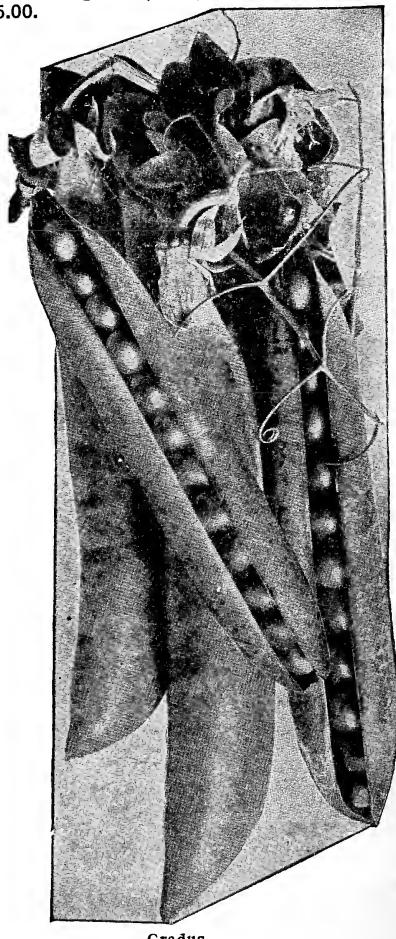
TELEPHONE.—A leading variety with market gardeners. Vines and leaves are large and coarse, producing an abundance of pointed pods, 4-5 inches long, well filled. Height 4 ft. Pt., 15c; qt., 30c; pk., \$1.75; bu. \$6.50.

CHAMPION OF ENGLAND.—One of the richest and best flavored of the late peas, and very productive. Vines are about 4 feet high, with medium green foliage, and blunt pods, about 3 inches long. Pt., 15c; qt., 30c; pk., \$1.75; bus., \$6.50.

WHITE MARROWFAT.—Vines 5 feet high, and of strong growth. Pods are large, cylindrical, rather rough, light colored, and well filled with peas of good substance and flavor, but not sweet. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.25; bus., \$4.25.

BLACK EYE MARROWFAT.—Growth and general characteristics same as white marrowfat. Peas have a distinct black eye, which does not show, however, in the green pea. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.25; bus., \$4.25.

IMPROVED SUGAR MARROW.—Early, and tremendously productive. A distinct improvement on the old marrow, having very little in common with it. Of very good flavor, and good for canning. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.35; bus., \$5.00.



CABBAGE PEAS

(EDIBLE PODS.)

MELTING SUGAR.—An improved strain, 4-5 feet in height, and bearing an abundance of large broad pods. Very sweet, and as tender as a young snap bean. Pkt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$2.25.

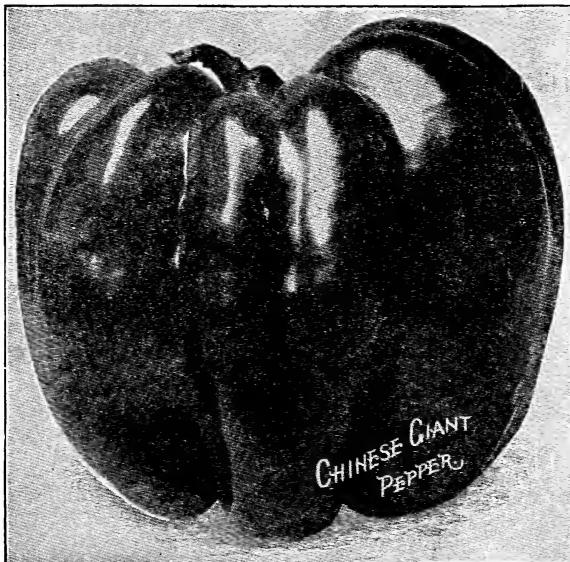
FIELD PEAS

(See under Field Seeds.)

We are constantly on the watch for any improvements over the standard varieties of seeds.

PEPPER

CULTURE.—1 oz. will produce about 1,000 plants. For early plants, sow in hot-beds the latter part of January, and transplant to open after all danger of frost is over, in rows 3 feet apart, 15-18 inches apart in the rows. Cultivate well. Do not sow hot varieties near mild ones, as they mix very easily.



CHINESE GIANT.—Very large size, often measuring 6 inches in diameter. The plant is very dwarf, but vigorous, and a fair yielder, but late maturing. Fruit is brilliantly colored, mild and sweet. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.

RUBY KING.—A fine variety, very large and attractive. Plant grows to about 2½ feet high, is vigorous and productive. Fruits are 4-5 inches long, bright red when ripe. One of the best for mangoes or stuffed peppers. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.25.

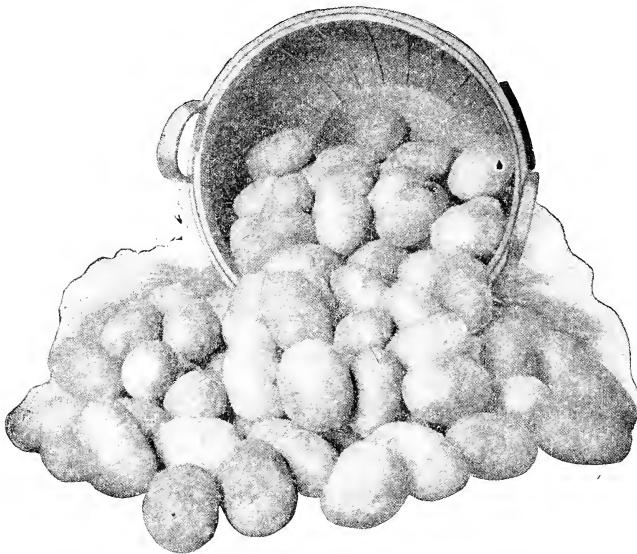
LARGE BELL, or BULLNOSE.—A large early sort, of mild flavor. Plant is vigorous and compact, ripening the fruit uniformly. Fruits are large, with thick mild flesh of excellent quality. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c; lb., \$2.00.

NEAPOLITAN EARLY.—The earliest large sort, similar to Ruby King in shape, and of very attractive appearance. Bush is strong and very prolific. Especially desirable for market gardeners early crop. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c; lb., \$2.00.

LONG RED CAYENNE.—A well known medium early variety, with extremely strong and pungent flesh. Bears long slender twisted pods, bright red when ripe. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

All seeds which we do not grow by ourselves are grown for us under contract in the localities best suited to produce them.

POTATOES



CULTURE.—From 3-5 barrels are required for an acre, depending on the variety. For early Potatoes, early planting is necessary, a great many beginning planting as early in February as possible. Heavy manuring is necessary. Plant in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart, and 9-15 inches apart in the row, depending on the variety. Spraying against bugs is absolutely necessary, and for this purpose we recommend highly our preparation, which will be noticed on another page in the catalog. Spraying against blight is also becoming necessary, and Bordeaux Mixture is generally used for this.

IRISH COBBLER.—By all means the most desirable and productive extra early variety. Its good qualities are so well known to all that further comment here is hardly necessary. Unfortunately for the reputation of the Potato, some such badly mixed and inferior stock have been sold as to lead some planters to believe that the strain was deteriorating. Our stock is as pure and true as the original, however, and with such stock for seed, the Cobbler will still hold first place for some time to come. The tubers are smooth, round, plump and handsome, with strong well developed and slightly indented eyes, and creamy white flesh. 4 qts., 30c; pk., 50c; bus., \$1.50; bag (165 lbs., or 11 pks.), \$3.50.

NOROTON BEAUTY, or QUICK LUNCH.—One of the very early varieties, running very uniform in size, with peculiar pink markings. A very sure cropper, and fairly prolific, though we are hardly ready to accept the claim of some that it is destined to take first place, and supplant the Cobbler. 4 qts., 50c; pk., 75c; bus., \$1.75; bag, \$4.25.

GREEN MOUNTAIN.—A medium late, large handsome oval white Potato. A prolific yielder, and always of fine eating quality. Is not susceptible to disease, and is gradually becoming the standard white potato for late planting. 4 qts., 30c; pk., 50c; bus., \$1.50; bag, \$3.50.

EARLY ROSE.—Still one of the standard early varieties, productive, of excellent table quality, and very satisfactory all around. 4 qts., 30c; pk., 50c; bus., \$1.50; bag, \$3.50.

Having been among the first ones to introduce the Irish Cobbler Potato, grown in Aroostock County, Maine, to the truckers of Tidewater Virginia, and having striven steadily always since that time to improve the type and keep it as pure as possible, we feel that we are peculiarly well fixed to give to our planters what they want in this line; that is, a true stock of Irish Cobbler, with the least possible mixture. We do not claim them to be 99 per cent pure, since any one who is at all familiar with them knows that this is an obvious impossibility. We do claim, however, and we are in position to prove this claim, that our stock is as pure and true as can be grown. Our grower in Maine is a man of long experience in growing Potatoes. Our stock seed are very carefully selected, fields well rogued, and every possible precaution is taken to have the stock pure and right in every respect. There are none better on the market.

For early market gardening. A little later than Early Rose, but yields better. A large sized round Potato, with pinkish skin, of good shipping and keeping qualities. 4 qts., 30c; pk., 50c; bus., \$1.75; bag, \$4.00.

SPALDING'S No. 4 ROSE.—Desirable for early market gardening. A little later than Early Rose, but yields better. A large sized round Potato, with pinkish skin, of good shipping and keeping qualities. 4 qts., 30c; pk., 50c; bus., \$1.75; bag, \$4.00.

EXTRA EARLY SUNLIGHT.—Early maturing, similar to Rose in shape, with medium sized shallow eyes. A good keeper, and a white Potato of excellent quality, well recommended for early market and home use. 4 qts., 30c; pk., 50c; bus., \$1.50; bag, \$3.75.

WHITE BLISS.—Similar in shape and characteristics to Red Bliss, but white. A popular and productive variety. 4 qts., 30c; pk., 50c; bus., \$1.75; bag, \$4.00.

RED BLISS, or TRIUMPH.—An old extra early variety, and still popular. A sure and heavy cropper, and not subject to diseases of any kind. 4 qts., 30c; pk., 50c; bus., \$1.75; bag, \$4.00.

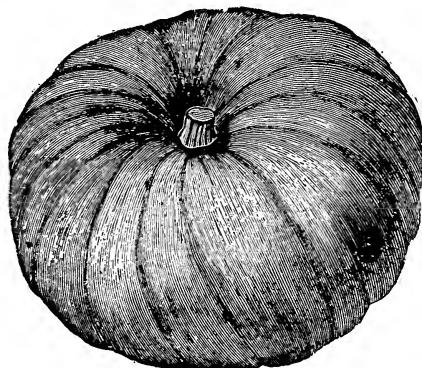
EARLY OHIO.—Said to be "the best Potato that grows in the ground." Rapidly increasing in popularity. Averages larger than other early kinds, with decided superiority in table qualities, and is an excellent keeper and shipper. 4 qts., 30c; pk., 50c; bus., \$1.50; bag, \$3.75.

BOVEE.—Once a great favorite, but has now almost entirely been displaced by the Cobbler and other extra early varieties. 4 qts., 30c; pk., 50c; bus., \$1.50; bag, \$3.75.

PEACHBLOW.—Becoming steadily more popular as a Fall Potato. A prolific yielder of medium large tubers, and of heavy vine growth. 4 qts., 30c; pk., 50c; bus., \$1.50; bag, \$3.50.

PUMPKIN

CULTURE.—1 oz. is sufficient for 20-30 hills, 2-3 lbs. to acre. Plant late in Spring, in hills about 10 feet apart each way, working frequently until vines get good growth.



Large Cheese.

KING OF THE MAMMOTHS.—Of extraordinarily large size. Good for growing for prizes. Skin is orange colored, with bright yellow flesh of fine quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

LARGE CHEESE.—A fine large flattened pumpkin, of excellent quality, with thick, fine grained, very sweet flesh. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 45c.

CONNECTICUT FIELD.—An early field variety, of medium size, grown principally for feeding stock. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 40c.

TENNESSEE SWEET POTATO.—Of medium size, creamy white, with light green stripes, and fine grained brittle flesh. Unsurpassed for pies and custards. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

CASHAW, or CROOKNECK.—One of the best table sorts, also good for stock feeding. Very productive, and grows to a large size. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

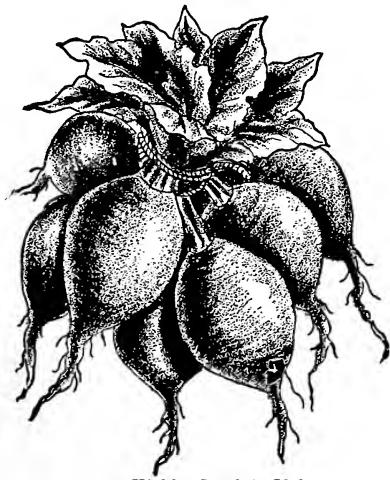
NEW ENGLAND PIE, or SUGAR.—Small, but of excellent quality for pies. Deep orange colored fruit, with yellow, fine grained and very sweet flesh. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 50c.



Connecticut Field.

RADISH

CULTURE.—1 oz. is sufficient for 100 feet of drill, 8-10 lbs. to acre in drills; broadcast, 20-30 lbs. to acre. Tenderness of radishes depends on quick growing, hence should be sown on rich well prepared land. When sowing very early, it is advisable to cover beds with light covering, as this will protect them from a very late freeze. The long rooted varieties should be sown in rows 9-12 inches apart on the beds, and thinned to 4-6 inches, according to the variety sown.



Vick's Scarlet Globe.

VICK'S SCARLET GLOBE.—One of the finest for forcing, and also for early outdoor sowing. Perfect in shape and color. Scarlet in color, with white, mild, crisp and tender flesh. Roots are oval or olive shaped, with small tops. Our strain is absolutely pure and true to type. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 45c.

EARLY WHITE TIPPED SCARLET TURNIP.—An extra early sort, very popular with market growers. Handsome in appearance, bright red, with white tip. Tops are small, allowing of close planting. Our strain is superior to most sorts offered, making a nice globe shaped clean root, with no laterals. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 40c.

EARLY SCARLET TURNIP.—A quick growing round red radish, with small top, of rich scarlet color, and white crisp and tender flesh. Very desirable for early outdoor planting, as well as for forcing. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 40c.

RADISH--Continued

EARLY WHITE TURNIP.—Similar to early Scarlet turnip, except that skin and flesh are pure white. Very good for general garden culture. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 45c.



Long Scarlet Short Top.

CHARTIER LONG SCARLET.—A beautiful long brilliant scarlet radish, shading to white at the tip. Good for summer or main crop. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 45c.

EARLY LONG SCARLET SHORT TOP.—An excellent sort, either for the home garden or market. Roots are smooth, slender, uniform in shape, and of attractive bright red color. Grows about one-third out of the ground, and continues tender until matured. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 40c.

EXTRA EARLY PHILADELPHIA WHITE BOX.—Grown especially for the Philadelphia market. Of exceedingly quick growth, with beautiful pure white handsome round roots, and small tops. There are many inferior strains of this on the market, and our customers are warned to be very careful in the selection of their stock. We know ours to be absolutely right. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 45c.

WHITE ICICLE.—Rapidly becoming the favorite, as it is the earliest, of the long white summer sorts. Also well adapted for forcing. Makes long white roots, ready for pulling 25 days after sowing, and retaining their excellent quality longer than other sorts. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 45c.

WHITE STRASBURG.—One of the most popular for outside second early or main summer crop. Grows to large size, not getting pithy until very old, and of beautiful crystal white color, tender, sweet and crisp. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 45c.

FRENCH BREAKFAST.—An old popular olive-shaped variety, with bright red oblong roots, shading to white at the tip. A fine variety for the table. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 45c.

EXTRA EARLY SCARLET OLIVE SHAPED.—Early, oblong in shape, and of deep scarlet color. Quick growing, crisp, and of excellent quality. Popular with truckers and for the family garden. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 45c.

AUTUMN OR WINTER SORTS

WHITE CHINESE, or CELESTIAL.—A comparatively new variety, but extremely popular wherever known. Of same shape and size as Long Black Spanish, but superior in every way. Beautiful white skin and flesh, of excellent quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

SAKURIJIMA.—A large Japanese Radish, growing sometimes 18 inches long. Not a rapid grower. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25.

ROSE CHINA WINTER.—A good winter variety, but inferior to White Chinese. Roots are cylindrical, and of bright rose color. Flesh white and tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

LONG BLACK SPANISH.—One of the latest and hardest long radishes. Roots are long, thick, and black, with white flesh, of firm texture. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 45c.

RHUBARB, or PIE PLANT

CULTURE.—1 oz. will produce about 600 plants. Sow seed in rows about 3 feet apart early in the Spring, and set out the plants when one year old where they are to grow. Only culture needed is to keep ground free from weeds, and use plenty of manure.

MYATT'S VICTORIA.—The best variety for the South. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; pound, \$1.25.

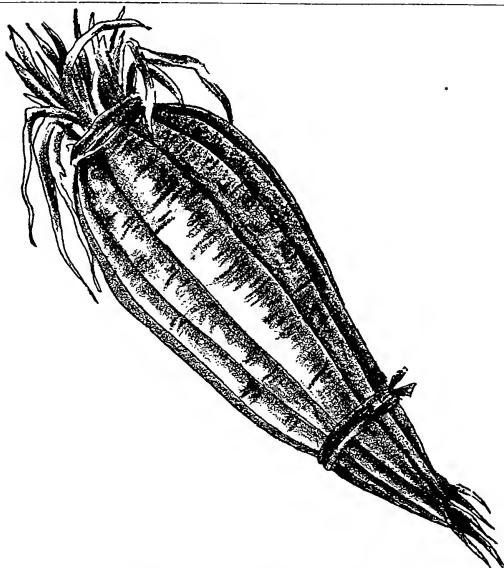
RHUBARB ROOTS

The best way to grow Rhubarb in the South, as it is hard to make a success of it from seed. We can furnish roots from stock in Spring. Doz., 75c; 100, \$4.50.

SALSIFY OR VEGETABLE OYSTER

CULTURE.—1 oz. is sufficient for 75 feet of drill, 5-6 lbs. to acre. Plant usually latter part of March, in rows from 2- $\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, thinning later to about 4 inches in the row. Does best in very rich soil.

MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND.—Large and strong growing, with smooth white tapering roots, of delicate but distinct flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.



Mammoth Sandwich Island.

SORREL

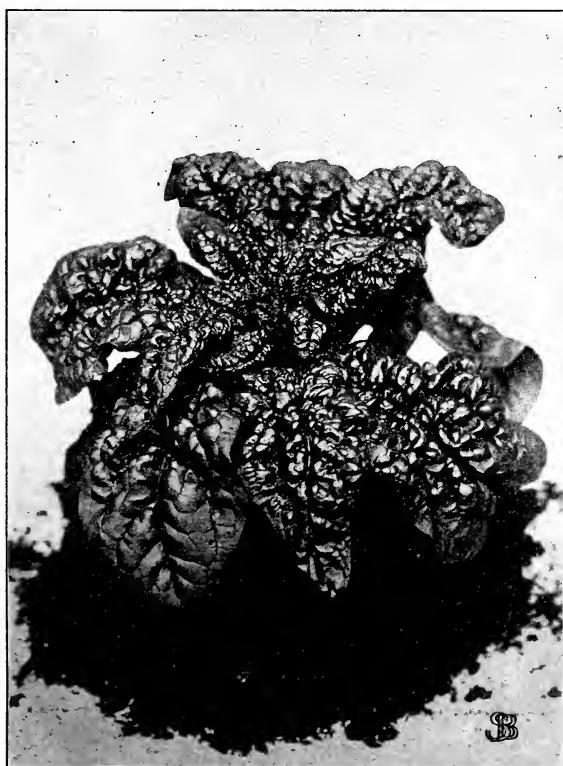
CULTURE.—1 oz. is sufficient for 50 feet of drill. Sow $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep in drills from 18 inches to 2 feet apart, thinning later. No special cultivation is necessary, as it is very hardy.

LARGE LEAVED FRENCH.—The best garden variety, having large pale green leaves of fine quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50.

SPINACH

CULTURE.—1 oz. is sufficient for 75 feet of drill, 25-30 lbs. to acre of old seed, 15-20 lbs. new seed. Sow from middle of August to latter part of October in beds $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide, 4 rows to bed, 10 inches apart. When second leaves begin making, thin out to about 4 inches apart.

Fertilize lightly but frequently, in order to maintain the dark green, vigorous, healthy look.



WILLIAMS' BLOOMSDALE SAVOY.—The standard sort for Southern market growers. Early, hardy, and a rapid grower, with thick dark green glossy leaves, curled and wrinkled like a savoy cabbage. Our stock is as free from strapleaf (the bane of the spinach grower), as it is possible to get it. We are very large growers and importers, and can truthfully state that our stock is without a peer. To those who prefer it, we can give stock grown on Long Island, some of our planters having been persuaded that stock grown there will stand unseasonable weather better than any other sort, though from comparative and thorough tests, we are hardly prepared to accept this statement. In all fairness to our trade, however, we must say that we cannot see the advantage in paying the increased price which is necessary to secure this stock. **Imported Stock**—1 lb., 20c; 10 lbs., \$1.50; 100 lbs., \$12.00. **Long Island Stock**—1 lb., 30c; 10 lbs., \$2.95; 100 lbs., \$25.00. Special prices on larger quantities.

ROUND THICK LEAVED.—A desirable variety for spring sowing for local market, making thick dark green crumpled leaves of excellent quality. Will not stand shipping. 1 lb. 20c; 10 lbs., \$1.50; 100 lbs., \$13.00.

Williams' Bloomsdale Savoy.

SPINACH--Continued

LONG STANDING.—An improved strain, standing longer after reaching maturity than other varieties. Good for sowing either in Fall or Spring. 1 lb., 20c; 10 lbs. \$1.50; 100 lbs., \$12.00.

NEW ZEALAND.—Unlike true Spinach, in that it thrives in hot weather, and in any soil, either rich or poor. The tender shoots are of

good quality, and may be cut through the summer. The germination of the seed may be hastened by soaking for 24 hours in warm water before sowing. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

VICTORIA.—A long standing variety, but not very hardy, forming very large thick dark green leaves, which spread out flat on the ground. 1 lb., 20c; 10 lbs., \$1.50; 100 lbs., \$13.00.

WE BELIEVE RELIABLE SEEDS OUGHT TO BE SOLD AT REASONABLE PRICES,
AND THIS WE CLAIM TO DO.

SQUASH, or CYMLING

CULTURE.—1 oz. of Bush varieties will plant 40-50 hills, 1 oz. running 15-20 hills, 3-5 lbs. to acre. Plant after all danger of frost is over, in hills like Melons, 5-6 seeds to hill, thinning later to 2 to hill. Keep well hoed.

EXTRA EARLY WHITE BUSH SCALLOP (Patty Pan).—Most largely grown in the South. Of dwarf habit and upright growth, producing good sized fruits, and a good shipper. Color greenish white when young, changing to creamy white. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.



Early White Bush.

MAMMOTH WHITE BUSH.—Similar to above, except that they are larger and more uniform in shape, and about five days later. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 65c.

GIANT YELLOW SUMMER CROOKNECK.—The best summer variety. Fruit is large, bright yellow, and covered with warts. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 65c.

BOSTON MARROW.—A Fall and Winter variety, of medium to large size, oval, with thin skin, bright orange colored when ripe. Flesh is rich salmon yellow, fine grained, and of excellent flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

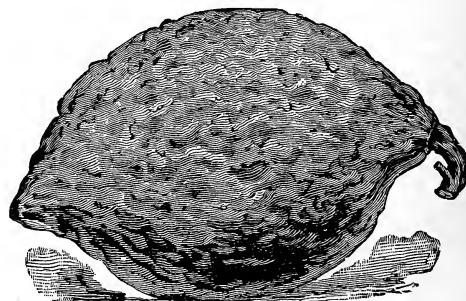
ORANGE MARROW.—Similar to Boston, except that the skin is of deeper orange, and it matures a little earlier. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 75c.

TRUE HUBBARD.—One of the best Winter sorts. Fruit is large, oval, with rough green skin, covered with warts. Flesh is bright orange yellow, fine grained, very dry and sweet, and richly flavored. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 70c.

GOLDEN HUBBARD.—Similar to True Hubbard, except that it is smaller, matures earlier, and is orange red in color, except for a bit of olive green on the blossom end. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 85c.

DELICIOUS.—An excellent late variety of medium size, with thick, fine grained bright yellow flesh. It varies somewhat in color and form. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 70c.

DELICATA.—Good for either summer or winter use. Fruit is oblong, orange yellow in color, striped with green, with richly flavored, dry flesh. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 90c.

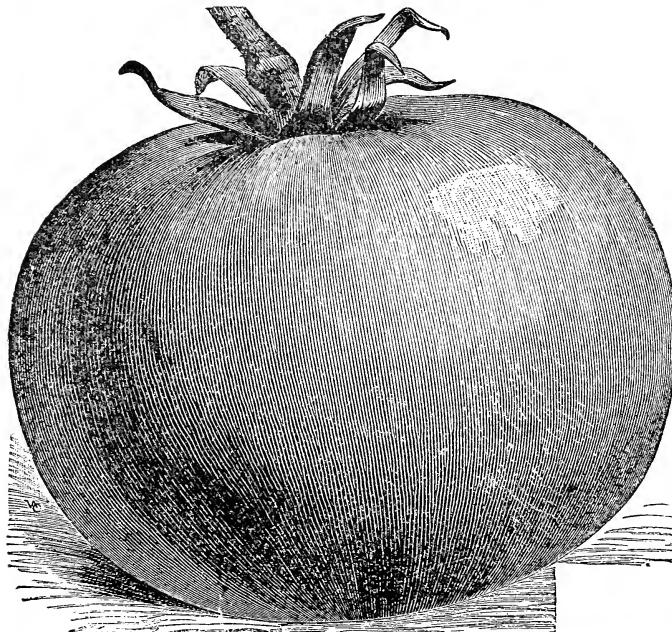


Orange Marrow.

MAMMOTH CHILI.—Grows to an enormous size. Smooth skinned, orange yellow color, with thick fine grained tender flesh of fine quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

TOMATOES

CULTURE.—1 oz. will produce about 2,000 plants. For early crop, sow in hot bed in January or February, transplant to cold frame in order to strengthen the body of the plant, and transplant later to the open, after all danger of frost is over. Set in rows 3-5 feet apart, and about 3 feet apart in the row. For late crop, sow in the open ground any time to latter part of July. Spray regularly, to prevent blight.



June Pink Tomato

IMPROVED PONDEROSA.—A purplish pink sort of very large size, undoubtedly the largest, meatiest, and finest flavored in cultivation. Our stock is especially selected, and is a great improvement over the old Ponderosa, which had a tendency to produce uneven and rough fruits. Very desirable for home use, and a splendid variety for exhibition purposes. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c; lb., 3.00.

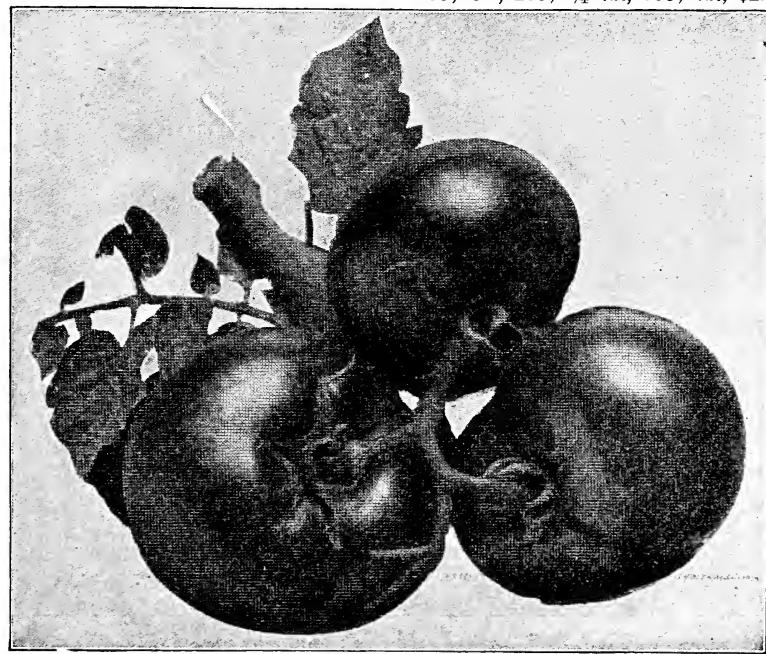
SPARKS' EARLIANA.—Very popular for family and garden. Vines are very dwarf, with little foliage, and bear large uniform handsome shaped fruits in clusters. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.25.

JUNE PINK.—A standard extra early purplish pink sort, somewhat similar to Earliana. Plants are of compact growth, producing heavily, and continuing to bear well through the season. Especially recommended for light loamy quick soils. Fruit is medium in size, uniform, smooth and attractive, without cracks. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.75.

EARLY DETROIT.—The largest and best of the early purplish pink sorts, with vigorous and productive vines, bearing smooth uniform globe shaped fruits, firm and of excellent quality, well adapted for canning. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

ACME.—A popular purple fruited variety, with large hardy vines, bearing round smooth fruit of good size, free from cracks, and good for shipping. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

LIVINGSTON'S BEAUTY.—A large purplish pink globe shaped sort, moderately early, with vigorous vines, bearing smooth and very solid fruit in clusters. A splendid keeper, and good for shipping. Pkt. 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.



Chalk's Early Jewel.

But We Do Make Friends of All Our Customers.

TOMATOES—Continued

I X L.—Considered one of the best of the Red Tomatoes. Similar to Earliana, with fair size, good quality fruits, borne very abundantly. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

IMPROVED STONE.—One of the largest and most solid late red sorts, splendid for slicing or canning. Fruit is round, slightly flattened, very large and astonishingly heavy. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.25.

MATCHLESS.—A splendid main crop sort, producing large red fruits, which ripen evenly and are very solid. Excellent for canning. Pkt. 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

CHALK'S EARLY JEWEL.—About a week later than Earliana, but is a heavier cropper, with fruit that is thicker and fleshier, and of decidedly superior quality. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.25.

BONNY BEST.—A new extra early red variety, which promises to become one of the most popular. Intense scarlet in color, ripening very evenly, round, smooth, and very uniform. We recommend this variety as a very valuable early sort. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

PRESERVING VARIETIES

YELLOW PLUM.—Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

YELLOW PEAR.—Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

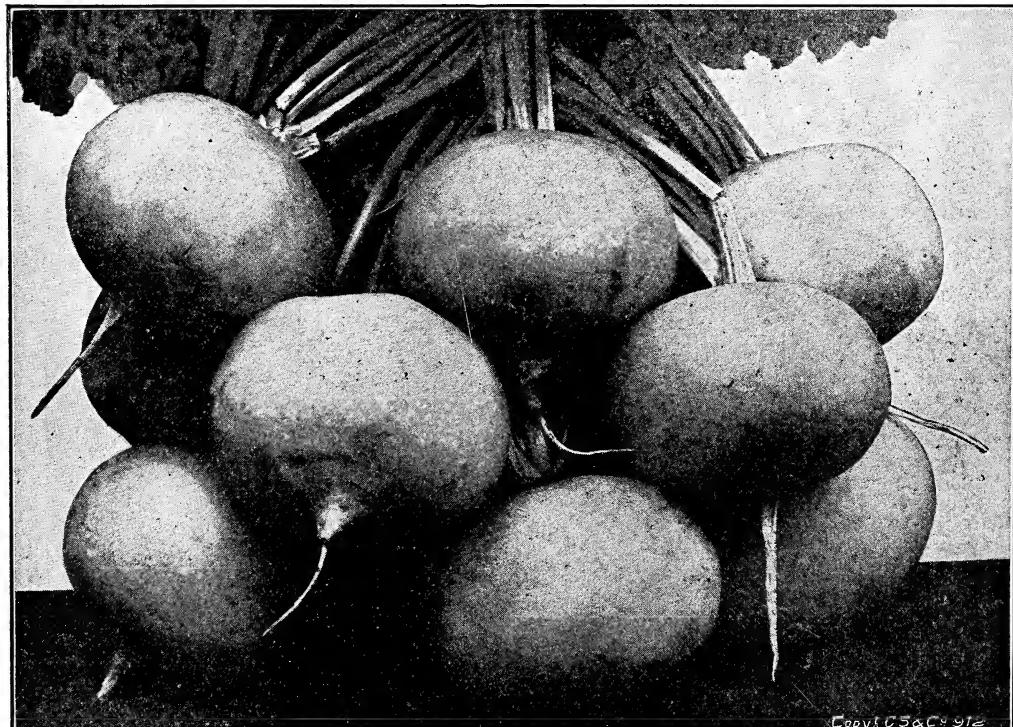
RED PEAR.—Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

RED CHERRY.—Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

YELLOW CHERRY.—Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

TURNIP AND RUTABAGA

CULTURE.—1 oz. is sufficient for 200 feet drill, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 lbs. to acre. Sow in rows, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, thinning to from 4-8 inches, depending on the size. Keep well cultivated, but do not work while wet.



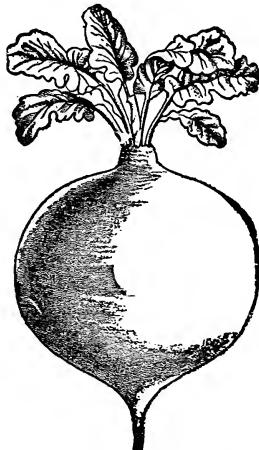
Pomeranian White Globe.

TURNIP AND RUTABAGA—Continued

EXTRA EARLY WHITE MILAN.—A selection from the well known Purple Top, tender and deliciously flavored, very handsome, smooth, and clear ivory white in color, both inside and out. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 65c.

EXTRA EARLY PURPLE TOP MILAN.—Similar to White, except that roots are flatter, and purplish red on upper portion. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 65c.

We do not advocate the use of cheap Seeds, which are generally dear at any price.



Purple Top White Globe.

PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE.—One of the best all-around turnips, excellent in quality, and of very rapid growth. Brilliant purple around top, white below, with white fine grained tender flesh. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 45c.

POMERANIAN WHITE GLOBE.—Especially desirable for Greens, and in this respect far superior to the old Seven-top. Also makes a beautifully formed, snowy white Turnip, splendid for table or stock feeding. We highly recommend this variety for all purposes. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 45c.

LARGE WHITE NORFOLK.—A handsome large sized turnip, of spherical shape, with good growth of top. Excellent for stock feeding. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 45c.

PURPLE TOP YELLOW ABERDEEN.—A splendid stock feeding sort, yellow fleshed, hardy and very productive. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 45c.

LARGE AMBER, or YELLOW GLOBE.—Excellent for either market or stock feeding, producing large solid roots. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 45c.

COWHORN.—Clear white, with little shade of green at top. Grows partly above ground, with cylindrical crooked roots. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 40c.

PURPLE TOP STRAP LEAVED.—Flat shaped, quick growing, and popular either for market or home use. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 45c.

WHITE EGG.—A pure white, early, egg shaped sort, for either market or table. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 50c.

SEVEN-TOP.—Once the most popular sort for salad, but now almost supplanted by Pomeranian White Globe. This is planted exclusively for salad. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 45c.

Please note what we say about our prepaying freight under certain conditions, on page 2.

RUTABAGA OR SWEDE



Purple Top Yellow.

IMPROVED PURPLE TOP YELLOW.—An improved strain of the finest yellow fleshed variety, taken from roots selected for large size and uniformity. The flesh is remarkably fine grained and of sweet flavor. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 45c.

BANGHOLM.—Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 40c.

FLOWER SEEDS

Too little attention is paid in the South to the raising of flowers from seed, due in part to unfortunate experiments along this line with seed selected at random from descriptive booklets of Northern seedsmen, without taking into consideration at all as to whether the varieties selected are suitable for this climate. In our selection of stock, we have endeavored to carry only such as we feel sure under favorable conditions will give good results.

Most flowering plants will live in almost any soil, but to give them a fair chance to develop their full beauty, some care should be taken to make the ground suited to their needs. Some parts should be prepared by deep digging, thorough pulverization and liberal enriching with well rotted manure; other parts can be left without so much attention.

Cultural directions are given on the packets. In general, however, the following rules will apply: Make the surface as fine, smooth and level as possible. Do not plant when the ground is too wet. Cover each lot of seed to a uniform depth, which should not be more than 4-6 times the diameter of the seed. Press the soil firmly over the seed. Thin out the young plants to prevent crowding, and keep free from weeds.

Plants are usually divided into three classes—Annuals, Biennials, and Perennials—designated in the description by the letters A, B, and P, respectively. Annuals are raised exclusively from seed, and normally live but one year, though they sometimes come up year after year from self-sown seed. Biennials live two years, many kinds, if sown in the Fall, blooming the following Spring. Perennials are herbaceous plants, living for years, and of the same blooming habits as the Biennials. Hardy varieties, designated by the letter H, may be sown early in March, unless in a very backward season. Those termed Half-Hardy, designated by letters H.H., should not be sown until ground turns warm. Those termed Tender, designated by letter T, should not be sown until sometime in May.

Send us 50c and select packets to value of 65c.

Send us \$1.00 and select packets to value of \$1.25.

Send us \$2.00 and select packets to value of \$2.50.



Abronia.

ABRONIA UMBRELLATA. H. A. A.—A trailing plant, with sweet scented lilac flowers, formed like Verbena. Fine for hanging baskets, or any particularly dry place, remaining in bloom for long time. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.



Acroclinium.

ACROCLINIUM (Everlasting) H. H. A.—Produces double daisy like flowers, 1½ inches in diameter, the "Immortelles" so desirable for wreaths and winter bouquets. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c.

FLOWER SEEDS---Continued



Ageratum.

AGERATUM MEXICANUM (Floss Flower)
H. H. A.—Plant of bushy habit, bearing attractive feathery flowers in dense clusters, very useful for bouquets. Very desirable for outdoor bedding and borders, being covered with bloom all Summer.

Blue—Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

White—Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.



Alyssum.

ALYSSUM. H. A.—Can be grown either in the house or outdoors.

Sweet (Maritimum).—For borders, edgings, and massing in small beds. Blooms early, covering itself with clusters of small white cruciform flowers, of very delicate fragrance, fine for small bouquets. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

Little Gem (Carpet of Snow).—White variety, especially adapted for borders and rock work. Plants form a compact mass of white bloom, hence the name. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c.

AMARANTHUS. H. H. A.—Highly ornamental, grown both for the foliage and flowers, fine for tall borders and groups.

Caudatus (Love Lies Bleeding).—Long drooping sprays of red flowers. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

Tricolor (Joseph's Coat).—Leaves red, yellow and green. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.



Amaranthus.

ANEMONE (Wind Flower) H. P.—Resembling Poppy in shape, coming in several shades of colors. Among the earliest and brightest of Spring flowers. Pkt., 10c; oz., 45c.

ANTIRRHINUM (Snapdragon) H. P.—Well known, showy and useful border plants, producing flowers of great variety of brilliant colors. Very effective in beds. Blooms first year. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c.



Antirrhinum.

FLOWER SEEDS—Continued

AQUILEGIA.—See Columbine.

ASTERS. H. H. A.—Among the choicest of our Summer flowers, unrivaled in beauty of form and color. They do well in any well-prepared soil. Water freely during dry weather.

Comet.—Flowers like the Japanese Chrysanthemum. The outer petals curve outward irregularly. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c; oz., 75c.



Aquilegia.

Queen of the Market.—The earliest of all. Branching, with long stems, and very valuable for cutting. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c; oz., 75c.

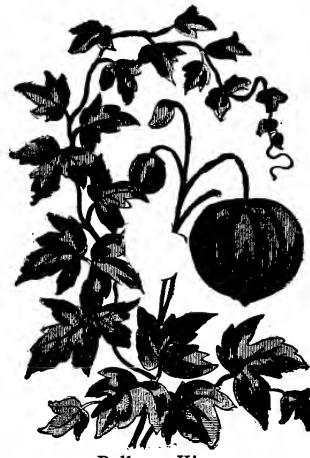
Truffault's Peony Perfection.—Bears large double flowers, of perfect form, splendid for bedding. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c; oz., 75c.

Quilled (China Aster).—Double, with quilled petals. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c.

Mixed.—A fine selection of all the best sorts. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c.



Aster.



Balloon Vine.

BALLOON VINE (Love in a Puff) T. A.—A rapid and graceful climber, with small white flowers, and inflated membranous capsules, carrying the seed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

BALSAM PEAR. H. H. A.—A vigorous climber, with dense foliage. The orange colored fruit, preserved, is valued by old people for its supposed value in healing cuts and bruises. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

BALSAM APPLE.—Similar to Pear, except in shape of fruit. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.



Balsam.

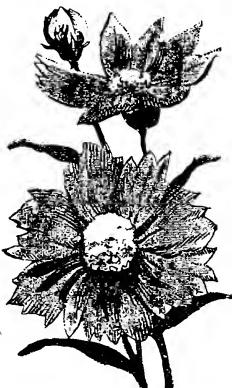
BALSAM (Lady-Slipper, or Touch-Me-Not) H. A.—Fine for bedding or borders, bearing brilliantly colored double rose like flowers, thickly set. Does best in sunny place, and watered freely.

Double Mixed.—A fine strain. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c.

Camellia-Flowered.—A beautiful variety, very similar to Camellia. Pkt., 10c; oz., 65c.

FLOWER SEEDS—Continued

CALENDULA. H. A.—Showy, free flowering plants of the Marigold family, giving a fine effect in beds or borders, and blooming until frost. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.



Calliopsis.

CALLIOPSIS, or COREOPSIS. H. A.—One of the showiest and most easily grown annuals. Plants are a perfect mass of bloom from early Spring till cut down by frost.

Golden Wave.—Golden blooms, with dark centers. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

Tall Mixed.—Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.



Canna.

CANNA (Indian Shot) T. A. outside, T. P. in greenhouse.—Stately, ornamental plants of semi-tropical appearance. Soak seed for twelve hours in warm water before planting, to hasten germination. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

CANTERBURY BELLS (Campanula) H. B.—Handsome, easily grown plants of stately, branching growth and profuse blooms, fine for beds and backgrounds. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

CHRYSANTHEMUM. H. A.—Not the winter flowering sorts, sold by florists, but are very showy and effective for borders and bedding, and desirable for cut flowers, blooming from early Summer until frost.

Morning Star.—Pkt., 10c; oz., 75c.

Evening Star.—Pkt., 10c; oz., 75c.

Mixed.—Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.



Candytuft.

CANDYTUFT. H. A.—Very effective in beds, masses or rockeries. Bears profuse clusters of beautiful flowers of many colors.

Mixed.—Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

White.—Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

Empress, Especially Fine.—Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c.



Carnation.

CARNATION. H. H. P.—General favorites for their delicious fragrance and diversity of colors. Keep blooms picked, to make them live longer.

Marguerite.—Very fine. Pkt., 10c; oz., 90c.

Mixed.—Pkt., 10c; oz., \$1.00.

FLOWER SEEDS—Continued

CENTARUREA CYANUS. (Corn-Flower, or Bachelor's Button) H. H. A.—A fine border plant, excellent for cutting, and blooming profusely until late in Autumn. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.



Centaurea.

CINERARIA. T. P.—Bears large heads of brilliant daisy like flowers, of many colors. Fine for conservatories and window boxes. Best sown in Fall. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

COBAEA SCANDENS. T. P.—A fine rapid growing climber, with dark green foliage, bearing large bell shaped flowers, of changeable colors. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c.

COCKSCOMB. (Celosia Cristata) H. H. A.—Odd and picturesque, bearing innumerable small flowers, corrugated and frilled like a cock's comb. Gayest possible decoration for beds and borders, also does well in pots. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c.



Cineraria.

CLARKIA. H. A.—Rose-colored, white and purple flowers, in delicate but brilliant shades. A profuse bloomer. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

COLUMBINE. (Aquilegia). H. P.—Very desirable, and easily grown, blooming profusely and remaining in bloom for long time. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c.

COLEUS. T. P.—Easily cultivated, and fine for massing. Does best in sheltered place. Pkt., 20c; oz., \$3.00.

COSMOS. H. A.—Of easy culture, and almost indispensable for garden decoration and for cutting. Very effective in broad masses or backgrounds. Does best in sunny place.



Coleus.

Early Flowering.—Earlier than Giant Strains. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c.

Giant Mixed.—Pkt., 10c; oz., 45c.

CYPRESS VINE. (Ipomea Quamoclit) T. A.—A rapid growing climber, with dark green feathery foliage, and bright star-shaped blossoms. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

DAISY. H. H. P.—Fine for edgings and borders, bearing numerous flowers on stiff flower stalks, very suitable for bouquets.

Bellis. (Double)—Pkt., 10c; oz., \$1.50

Swan River.—Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c.

Shasta.—Pkt., 10c; oz., \$1.50.



Cosmos.

FLOWER SEEDS—Continued

DAHLIA. T. P.—A favorite for Autumn flowering, blooming the first season if started early. Symmetrical, perfect flowers, with wide range of colors. Take Tubers up in Fall, and replant following Spring.

Double Cactus-Flowered.—Pkt., 10c; oz., \$1.25.

Double Pompon-Flowered.—Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c.

Mixed.—Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c.



Dahlia.

DIANTHUS. (Pinks.) H. A. and H. B.—Of rich and brilliant coloring, great productivity and delightful fragrance, well adapted for bedding, also fine for cutting.

Double China.—Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c.

Double Mixed.—Pkt., 10c; oz., 75c.

Single Mixed.—Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c.

DIGITALIS. (Fox-Glove) H. B. and H. P.—Stately old-fashioned border plants, with dense spikes of large brilliantly colored flowers, very showy. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c.



Dianthus.

DOLICHOS LABLAB. (Hyacinth Bean) T. A.—A fine climber, with clusters of flowers, followed by ornamental seed pods. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

ESCHOLTZIA CALIFORNICA. (California Poppy) H. A.—Showy plants, with large saucer shaped flowers, bearing profusely all season.

Double Mixed.—Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

Bush. (Hunnemania)—Fine for cutting. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

FORGET-ME-NOT. (Myosotis) H. P.—Charming little plants, bearing clusters of daintily blue blossoms in profusion. Does best in shady place. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c.

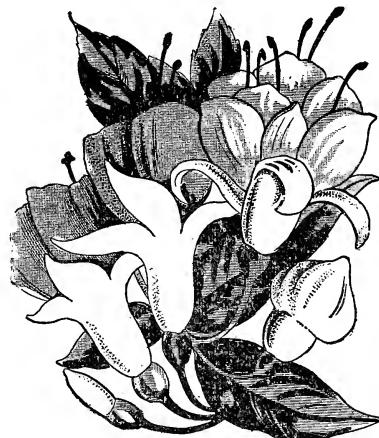
FUCHIAS. (Lady's Eardrops.) T. P.—Bright colored double pendulous flowers easily grown from seed. Does best indoors in pots. Pkt., 15c; oz., \$1.00.

GAILLARDIA. H. A.—Fine bedding and border plants, bearing great profusion of brilliant large flowers.

Mixed.—Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

Lorenziana.—Fine for bouquets. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c.

GILLIA. H. A.—Pretty dwarf plants, with small charming flowers, good for massing and rock work. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.



Fuchsia.

GERANIUM. H. H. P.—Fine for pot culture, also for bedding out doors, giving profusion of blooms until frost. Beautifully marked leaves. Easily grown from seed.

Apple-Scented.—Pkt., 10c; oz., \$1.50.

Zonale.—Pkt., 10c; oz., \$1.75.

GODETIA. H. A.—Produces numbers of large widely opened flowers, remarkable for richness and variety of color. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

GOURLDS. Ornamental. T. A.—Climbers of rapid growth, with very ornamental foliage, and fruit with extraordinary markings.

Mixed.—Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

HELICHRYSUM. (Straw-Flower) H. A.—Bears large full double daisy like heads, in various colors, on good length stems. Fine for winter bouquets. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c.

FLOWER SEEDS—Continued

HELIOTROPE. H. H. P.—Well known border and bedding plants, also good for pot culture, and easily raised from seed. Pkt., 10c; oz., \$1.00.



Heliotrope.

HIBISCUS. H. A.—A vigorous branching plant, of easy culture, with pretty foliage and exceedingly showy flowers. Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c.

HOLLYHOCK. H. P.—Richly colored blossoms set like rosettes around the strong growing flower stalks. Seed sown in May or June, and transplanted in Fall, will bloom following Spring. Pkt., 10c; oz., \$1.00.

LANTANA. T. P.—Small shrubs, producing an abundance of clusters of small flowers which change color, followed by green berries that turn blue. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c.



Lantana.

LARKSPUR. (Delphinium) H. A. and H. P.—Fine for beddings and backgrounds, and in among shrubbery. Bears long clustered spikes of beautiful irregular flowers.

Dwarf German Rocket.—Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

Giant Hyacinth Flowered.—Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

LYCHNIS. H. P.—Blooms first year if started early. Flowers are brilliantly colored, and borne in clusters. Pkt., 5c; oz., 4c.

MARIGOLD. H. A.—No flower garden is complete without this fine old plant, with its brilliant display of colors.

African Mixed. Tall.—Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c.

French Mixed. Dwarf.—Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c.

Silver King.—Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

MATRICARIA. (Double White Fever-Few)

H. H. P.—Plants of bushy growth, with finely cut bushy foliage and beautiful small white double flower heads. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c.

HUMULUS JAPONICUS. (Japanese Hop)

H. A.—A vigorous climber, with rough lobed leaves and small flowers. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c.



Marvel of Peru.

ICE-PLANT. T. A.—A curious plant for hanging baskets, rock work, etc., the leaves and stems looking as though covered with ice-crystals. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

KOCHIA TRICOPHYLLA. (Mexican Fire Bush) H. A.—A quick growing hedge plant, very attractive, with bright green foliage, which takes on reddish tinge in Fall. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c.

MARVEL OF PERU. (Four O'clock.) H. A.—Large plants, with flowers similar to Morning Glory, opening about 4 in the afternoon, Too well known to necessitate further description here. Flowers are prettiest in the morning, with great assortment of colors.

Double Flowering.—Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

Japanese.—Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

Majur.—Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

MOONFLOWER. T. A.—A very vigorous summer climber, growing 30-50 feet in a season. Large white flowers, with rich Jessamine odor. Pkt., 10c; oz., 60c.

FLOWER SEEDS—Continued

MIGNONETTE. H. A.—Fragrant plant, producing cone shaped flower spikes of thickly set flowerets of modest colors. Often used in bouquets.

Sweet Scented.—Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

White Pearl Machet. Best for Pots. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c.



Mignonette.

NASTURTIUM. H. A.—Easily grown, and remain in bloom for long time. Large leaves, and beautiful irregular flowers, with long spikes and brilliantly covered petals.

Dwarf.—Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

Tall.—Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

NICOTIANA. H. H. A.—Handsome bedding plants, with green foliage, and bearing clusters of long drooping flowers, of delicious fragrance. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c.

OXALIS. H. H. P.—Pretty spreading plants, with clover like leaves, and richly covered blossoms. Pkt., 10c; oz., \$1.00.

PAEONY. H. P.—Easily grown from seed, making beautiful well known flowers. Pkt., 10c; oz., 75c.



Nasturtium.



Pansy.

PANSIES. H. P.—No description is needed of these universal favorites, which are now produced in an almost infinite variety of shapes and colors. Seed sown early indoors, and transplanted later will commence blooming in June. Our stocks are very careful selections, and will be sure to please the most fastidious.

EMPEROR WILLIAM.—Blue, with violet eye and blotches. Pkt., 10c; oz., \$1.50.

KING OF THE BLACKS.—Almost jet black. Pkt., 10c; oz., \$1.50.

LORD BEACONSFIELD.—Deep purple violet, shading to light blue. Pkt., 10c; oz., \$1.50.

WILLIAMS SPECIAL MIXTURE.—Especially selected for us, and the best to be had. Pkt., 25c; oz., \$6.00.

GIANT TRIMARDEAU. Mixed.—A selection of the best, great variety of colors. Pkt., 10c; oz., \$1.50

CHOICE MIXED.—Pkt., 10c; oz., \$1.00.



Petunia.

PETUNIA. H. A.—Unsurpassed for massing in beds, also good for window boxes. Easily grown. Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c.

FLOWER SEEDS—Continued

PHLOX DRUMMONDI. H. A.—Unexcelled in magnificent display of brilliant colored flowers which are fine for mixed bouquets.

Large Flowering Mixed.—Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c.

Jubilee Mixed.—Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c.

Starred and Fringed. Extra Fine.—Pkt., 10c; oz., 75c.



Phlox.

POPPY. H. A. and H. P.—Flower in great profusion throughout the Summer, with wide range of colors, making showy display. Very easily grown.

Striped Japanese.—Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

Iceland.—Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c.

Double Peony Flowered.—Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

Double Corn Flowered.—Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

Shirley.—Very fine. Pkt., 10c; oz., 75c.

POR TULACA. (Rose Moss.) H. A.—Luxuriant foliage, making a fine setting for the flowers, which are of dazzling display of colors. Fine for massed beds. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c.

RICINUS. (Castor Bean) T. A.—Plant of vigorous growth and tropical appearance, forming brilliantly colored fruit. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

SALPIGLOSSIS. H. H. A.—Showy border or bedding plants, bearing richly colored funnel shaped flowers, beautifully marbled and pencilled. Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c.

SALVIA. (Scarlet Sage). T. P.—Blooms first season, a favorite bedding plant with brilliantly colored flowers. Fine for pot culture. Pkt., 10c; oz., \$2.00.

SCABIOUS. H. A.—A standard bedding plant, deserving more general cultivation, bearing large perfectly double flowers of beautiful colors, fine for cutting. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

SENSITIVE PLANT. (Mimosa.) T. A.—A curious plant, with small pink flowers, and leaves which close and droop at the slightest touch, or in cloudy damp weather, and at night. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c.

SMILAX. (Gilliflower) T. P.—A lovely climber, with beautiful foliage. Indispensable to florists for table and house decorations. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c.

STOCKS. (Gilliflower) H. H. A.—Particularly valuable for edging, and for pot culture. Produces dense spikes of fragrant beautiful rosette like double flowers, suitable for cutting. German Ten-Weeks.—Pkt., 10c; oz., 75.

SUNFLOWER. H. A.—Luxuriant growing plants, which do well on any soil.

Dwarf Double.—Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

Double California. Tall.—Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

SWEET PEAS. (Lathyrus Odoratus) H. A.—One of the best loved flowers, and one which has been greatly improved in the last ten years. Their cultivation is simple and profitable. Soil should be deep and well manured, neither too wet nor too dry, and sunnily situated. Sow in February or in October. Crop very short.

Williams Superb Mixture.—A mixture of the best large flowering sorts, in proper proportions. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; lb., \$1.50.

Eckford, Mixed.—A splendid assortment. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; lb., \$1.25.

Spencer, Mixed.—Pkt., 15c; oz., 30c; lb., \$2.00.

SPENCER VARIETIES

Asta Ohn.—Soft Lavender, suffused Mauve, very wavy and fluted. Pkt., 15c; oz., 40c; lb., \$4.00.

Countess.—Bright pink. Pkt., 15c; oz., 30c; lb., \$2.50.

Gladys Unwin.—Very delicate pink, shading deeper at the edge. Pkt., 15c; oz., 30c; lb., \$2.50.

Captain of the Blues.—Standard light Maroon, light purple wings, fluted. Pkt., 15c; oz., 30c; lb., \$2.50.



Sweet Peas.

King Edward.—Bright Crimson, very large and handsome. Pkt., 15c; oz., 35c; lb., \$3.00.

White Spencer.—Very large and pure White. Beautiful. Pkt., 15c; oz., 35c; lb., \$3.00.

Primrose.—Cream-yellow, with beautifully fluted petals. Pkt., 15c; oz., 30c; lb., \$2.50.

FLOWER SEEDS—Continued

Blanche Ferry.—White, with deep pink standards, a very profuse bloomer. Pkt., 15c; oz., 35c; lb., \$3.00.

Othello.—Deep glossy Maroon, wavy and fluted. Pkt., 15c; oz., 30c; lb., \$2.50.

Katherine Tracy.—Rose Pink. Pkt., 15c; oz., 30c; lb., \$2.50.

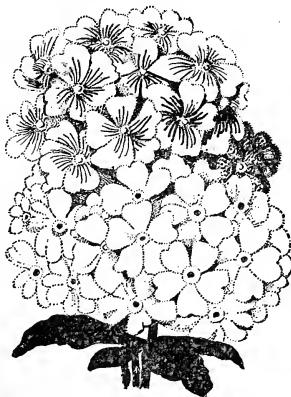


Sweet William.

SWEET WILLIAM. H. P.—A well known, sweet scented flower, fine for display in the garden. Easily grown, hardy, and free flowering. Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c.

THUNBERGIA. H. H. A.—A slender vine, fine for window boxes, bearing flowers in great profusion. Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c.

VINCA (Periwinkle) T. P.—Blooms first season, attractive bushy plants, with glossy green foliage, and an abundance of handsome flowers. Pkt., 5c; oz., 60c.



Verbena.

VIOLETS. H. P.—Produce flowers of delicious fragrance, popular with every one. Easily raised from seed. **Blue**—Pkt., 10c; oz., \$1.00.

VERBENA. H. H. P., usually treated as A.—Splendid for beds or massing, bearing large clusters of showy flowers until frost, fine for bouquets and table decorations.

Dwarf Mixed.—Pkt., 10c; oz., 75c.

Lemon.—Pkt., 10c; oz., 75c.

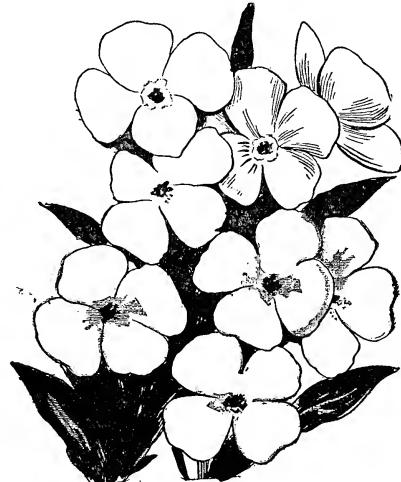
Defiance.—Very fine. Pkt., 10c; oz., 90c.

VIRGINIAN STOCKS. H. A.—Plants are more branching than the ordinary stocks, and will grow well in any soil. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

VISCARIA. H. A.—Gives fine color effects if set thickly in large beds. Very easily cultivated. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c.

WALLFLOWER. H. P.—A favorite European garden flower, with long spikes of very conspicuous flowers, blooming early in the season, and fine for bouquets.

Paris Extra Early.—Pkt., 10c; oz., 60c.



Virginian Stock.

ZINNIA (Youth and Old Age) H. H. A.—Well known bushy plants, producing an abundance of large double flowers, borne on stiff stems.

Giant Double Mixed.—Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c.

Crisp and Curly.—Pkt., 10c; oz., 60c.

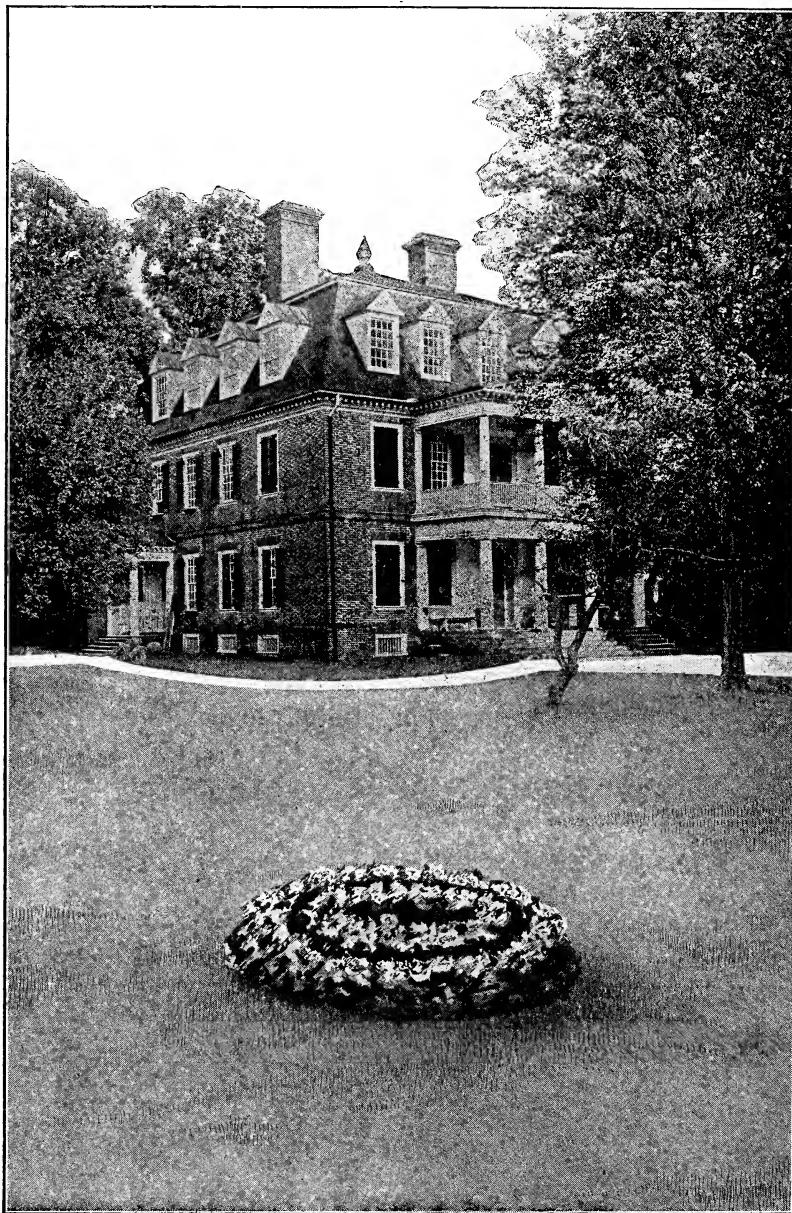
Rose-Bushes

We are in position to supply any varieties wanted in the line of plants, at reasonable prices. Space does not permit our listing the varieties, but if you will write us and let us quote you, we feel sure we can give you whatever you want.

Bulbs

We are large importers of Dutch Bulbs of all kinds. Our Fall booklet will describe them in detail. Write for booklet in August.

LAWN GRASS



HOW TO MAKE A LAWN.—The making of a fine lawn requires, first, proper foundation; second, good soil; third, clean, pure seed; fourth, the proper fertilization; and fifth, intelligent care.

PROPER FOUNDATION.—Proper drainage is essential; natural drainage often, however, being sufficient. Immediately above the drainage, a layer of turned over sod is the most excellent moisture retainer, helping to keep the lawn green during prolonged droughts.

REAL SOIL.—There should be at least 8-10 inches of good garden loam above the foundation, and with this there should be mixed a liberal quantity of dry, well-rotted manure and

We May Not Make Customers of All Our Friends,

LAWN GRASS---Continued

bone meal at rate of about 800 lbs. to acre. This should be gotten into good shape for sowing by harrowing or raking the surface to the finest possible condition, and rolling until the surface is perfectly level.

WHEN TO SOW.—A lawn can be sown down at various times in the year, but preferably in the Spring or Fall. Sowing in the Spring helps to start the seed quicker, and to produce a quicker finished lawn; sowing in the Fall will prevent weeds, which are generally in the soil more or less, from germinating, and a cleaner lawn can be had. Renovating old lawns can be done any time during the growing season, but the ground should be thoroughly stirred up with a rake, and after sowing should be rolled.

HOW TO SOW.—Do not be afraid of having the grass too thick. Where the space is small, sowing by hand is the most popular method. Do not sow during a very strong wind, as the seed being very light, much will be blown away. Rake the seed in lightly, and roll with a medium weight roller. Some people mix the seed with about four times their bulk of manure—sow in this manner, and this method is very successful.

FERTILIZATION.—With a new lawn, occasional applications of Sheep manure are splendid. An established lawn should have each Spring a dressing of Sheep manure, followed about a month later with a dressing of Bone Meal. A Fall dressing with wood ashes is also very beneficial.

CARE.—As the grass begins to grow, there will always appear a certain amount of weeds, which are natural to the soil. These should always be pulled up when young, and never allowed to go to seed. When it is about 6 inches high, cut, but not too closely. After that time, a cutting about every ten days to two weeks, with an occasional rolling, will keep in fine shape. Water freely, but with discretion.

One quart will sow about 100 sq. feet, or about four bushels to the acre. For renovating, use 2½ bushels to acre.

WILLIAMS EMERALD LAWN GRASS.—From very careful tests of various mixtures, we find this mixture to be the best for our section. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; 2 qts., 40c; 4 kts., 75c; pk., \$1.15; bus., \$4.50.

We also make special mixtures to suit special places, such as shady places, seashores, golf courses, putting greens, etc.

GRASS SEEDS

Prices are continually fluctuating, and those stated herein are only for market at date of issue of catalog. Let us know what you want, and we will quote lowest market, or send us your orders, and we will fill them at lowest market price on date of receipt of order.

ORCHARD GRASS (*Dactylis Glomerata*).—Also called Cock's Foot, and Dog's Foot. It grows luxuriantly on upland, loamy or moderately stiff soils, and will do well on all soils not waterlogged. Probably the best kind for the South. Grows 3-5 feet high, and is ready to cut three weeks ahead of Timothy, nor is it so exhaustive to land as Timothy. If cut while in bloom, it yields a fine large crop of nutritious hay, but loses much of its value if allowed to get old. Two crops can be cut a year. Seed should be sown thickly, and close cutting and hard pasturing seems beneficial, as it has a tendency to grow in clumps. For this reason, a mixture with other grasses, such as Tall Meadow Oats, Red Top, and Kentucky Blue, is desirable, especially for pasturage. When sown alone, put 2-3 bushels to acre for Hay, 1½-2 for pasturage; 5-6 lbs. Red Clover is usually sown with it. Can be sown either in Fall or Spring, preferably in Spring. Bus. (14 lbs.), about \$2.50.

RED TOP, or HERD'S GRASS (*Agrostis Vulgaris*).—Proving one of the best and most satisfactory grasses throughout the South, seeming to be adapted to all soils and situations. Grows slowly the first year, but once established, it thickens and improves each year, and increases in yield. Makes excellent pasturage, and fine crops of good hay, maturing about the same time with Timothy, and is excellently adapted for sowing with it. Sown

alone, use 8-10 lbs. to acre; with Timothy, 6 lbs. Red Top and 8 lbs. Timothy. Sow either in Spring or Fall. Bus. (40 lbs.), about \$12.50.



Red Top, or Herd's Grass.

GRASS SEEDS---Continued



Meadow Fescue.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS (*Poa Pratensis*).

—Also called June Grass, Green Grass, etc. Succeeds best where lime is present in the soil, but does well on stiff or clay and medium soils. Grows very slowly, taking considerable time to get a stand, but once established, it forms a close compact turf excellent for pasturage, and for lawns. Always best sown in a mixture, as the other grasses will form sod until the Blue Grass is established. Sow either in Fall or Spring, and when used alone, use 2-3 bushels to acre for pasture. Bus. (14 lbs.), about \$2.00.

TIMOTHY (*Phleum Pratense*).—One of the most popular, salable and nutritious of hay grasses. Succeeds best in strong rich clay soils, not too wet, but will yield well on any land that is not too dry or sandy. Does not bear grazing well. Normal yield on good ground is from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 tons to acre, though by heavy fertilization, it can be made to yield 2-10 tons to acre. When intended for pasturing, it should be sown in connection with other grasses, such as Alsike Clover, Red Top, or Meadow Fescue. Red Clover is not suitable, as it matures much earlier. If sown alone, use $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel to acre. Write us for best combinations for pasturage. Our stock is specially selected, heavy, well matured seed, of good germination, and can be depended on to give good results. Bus. (45 lbs.), about \$4.50.

TALL MEADOW OAT GRASS (*Avena Elatior*).—Also called Evergreen. Suitable to nearly all upland soils, growing well even where sandy, making a thick luxuriant growth, splendid for grazing, and if cut at the proper time yielding a large crop of nutritious hay. Ripening about the same time as Orchard Grass, with large amount of leaf growth, it is fine for sowing in connection with it. It has great power of withstanding heat of summer and cold of winter. Can be pastured early in the Spring, and will yield two crops of hay in a season, with larger yield than Timothy. Best when used in combination with other grasses. Used alone, 2-3 bushels to acre. Sow either in Fall or Spring. Bus. (11 lbs.), about \$2.10.

MEADOW FESCUE (*Festuca Pratensis*).—Also called Evergreen grass. One of the best for permanent pasture or hay, particularly valuable for Fall and Winter pasturage, as it remains green throughout the Winter. Does well on all classes of soil, and is not injured by overflow. Sow with Red Top and Timothy for Hay, or with these and Orchard or Tall Meadow Oat for permanent pasturage. Sow either in Spring or Fall, when sown alone, using 2 bus. to acre. Bus. (14 lbs.), about \$2.50.

ITALIAN RYE (*Lolium Italicum*).—Particularly adaptable where quick growth of hay is wanted, and most suitable for moist land. Fine for winter and spring grazing. A vigorous grower, and a heavy feeder, consequently should either be on rich soil, or well fertilized. Best if sown in Fall. Sown alone, or with Red Clover, use 2-3 bushels to acre; in mixtures, $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 bushel. Bus. (14 lbs.), about \$1.25.

BERMUDA GRASS (*Cynodon Dactylon*).—A very valuable perennial pasturage grass in the South, also producing good hay in the Far South. No amount of drought or hot weather will kill it. Once established, it is very hard to eradicate, but this is a point in its favor where permanent pasturage is desired. Nothing is more suitable for the waste lands of the South, for hillsides or banks. Its strong creeping roots, once established, will absolutely prevent wash, and it will stand more tramping than any other sort, and is largely used for golf courses on this account. Sow in April or May, not sooner, as seed will not germinate in cool weather, at rate of 8-10 lbs. to acre. Lb., 85c; 10-lb. lots, 80c.

CREEPING BENT GRASS (*Agrostis Stolonifera*).—Also called Florin, and Bent. Especially valuable where close thick turf is wanted. The creeping roots make it well adapted for tramping, and on this account it is highly esteemed for pastures, lawns, putting greens of golf courses, polo grounds, etc. Sown alone, use 2-4 bushels to acre. Bus. (14 lbs.), about \$3.50.

SHEEP FESCUE (*Festuca Ovina*).—Valuable as a pasture grass for high and dry situations, giving good grazing where other varieties burn out. Exceedingly dwarf, but very hardy, and valuable for close grazing. Sown alone, use $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 bushels to acre; in mixtures, 10-12 lbs. Bus. (14 lbs.), about \$3.00.

CLOVER SEEDS

E



Red Clover.

RED CLOVER (*Trifolium Pratense*).—Wherever general farming is practiced, this is the standard hay, pasturage, and soil improving crop. Its growth improves the land and adds humus to the soil. It is perennial, yielding crops several years from one seeding, and on good land will yield 2-3 cuttings per year. Should be cut when in full bloom, and for this purpose is well adapted for sowing with Orchard Grass, and Tall Meadow Oat Grass. Can be sown in Spring, Summer, or Fall. Sown by itself, use 10-12 lbs. to acre. Bus. (60 lbs.), about \$11.50.

SAPLING, or MAMMOTH CLOVER.—Also called Peavine or English. Similar to Red, but larger and later in maturing. More valuable for soiling, but on rich land makes too rank a growth, and contains too much seed for horses. Use same quantity, and sow at same time as Red. Bus. (60 lbs.), \$11.50.

CRIMSON, or SCARLET CLOVER.—Also called Annual, or German. For Fall sowing only, but the greatest Fall sown soil improving crop ever introduced. Makes a fine Winter cover crop, an excellent winter and early spring grazing crop, a splendid soil improving crop to turn under early (a crop plowed under being equal to an application of stable manure), and it costs less than any leguminous crop to sow per acre. Makes the land rich and mellow, filling it with humus. Sow 12-15 lbs.

to acre, broadcast, preferably in August or September. Have a firm seed bed, and if the land is recently broken up, the seed should be covered with a roller or board, rather than harrowed. Bus. (60 lbs.), about \$4.25.

ALSIKE (*Trifolium Hybridum*).—Being largely used now, mainly on account of trouble in getting a good stand of Red Clover, and is sown largely in mixture with it. Similar in growth to Red, though not so large or so vigorous. It has a lighter colored blossom, and ripens 2-3 weeks later, hence is splendid in connection with Timothy. Sown alone, use 6-8 lbs. to acre, and in mixture with other grasses or clovers, 5 lbs. Bus. (60 lbs.), about \$13.00.

WHITE (*Trifolium Repens*).—Largely used in lawn and pasturage mixtures, and is indigenous to soil of this section. Forms a thick close leaf, covering the ground like a carpet, doing especially well on sandy soils. Sown alone, use 5-6 lbs. to acre, but does better in mixture. Bus. (60 lbs.), about \$20.00.

JAPAN (*Lespedeza Striata*).—Particularly valuable for waste lands and woodland pastures, spreading rapidly and making good grazing, and once established, usurping all wild growths. Makes good fertilizer. Sow in Spring, scattering seed broadcast at rate of 10 lbs. to acre. Bus. (25 lbs.), about \$3.50.

BOKHARA, or SWEET CLOVER (*Melilotus Alba*).—Resembles Alfalfa when young, but on maturity reaches height of 4-6 feet. Very vigorous, and well adapted to waste lands. Large-ly used for sowing for bees, the honey produced therefrom being very finely flavored. Use 12-15 lbs. to acre. Bus. (60 lbs.), about \$8.50.



Alsike Clover.

And Watch Them Grow.

Alfalfa



Alfalfa.

ALFALFA, or LUCERNE (*Medicago Sativa*).—Makes the most valuable and largest yielding hay crop known. Can get four to five cuttings a year from sowing. For some time, it was thought not to be adaptable to our section, but inoculation methods have disproved this. Loose or loamy soils, or soils with gravelly or sandy subsoils, or deep limestone soils, are admirably adapted for its growth, though clay or very heavy soils are not. Can be sown in the Spring, in March or April, and a satisfactory stand will make one or two cuttings the same year, and full cuttings the following year. It should always be cut before coming into full bloom, and handled as little as possible thereafter. A firm seed bed is of the first importance, then sow good seed 20-30 lbs. to acre, generally broadcast. A slight top dressing of well rotted stable manure is advisable. With this, and ordinary care, an Alfalfa field will last 15-20 years. Some planters sow a light seeding of Alfalfa with Clovers and other grasses, thus both determining if the land is adapted for Alfalfa, and also thus inoculating the land for it afterwards, in case it does prove adaptable. Alfalfa grows and does better in dry weather than any other sort. Too much care cannot be exercised in the purchase of good seed, and we can conscientiously recommend our stock as of high germination, and free from dodder. **Bus. (60 lbs.), about \$8.50.**

WE DO NOT ADVOCATE THE USE OF CHEAP SEED, WHICH ARE GENERALLY DEAR AT ANY PRICE.

Peanuts

All prices are subject to change. We cannot guarantee any germination on peanuts, although we use at all times the utmost care to select the very best seed stocks.

Peanuts do well in most Southern lands, though they require a large amount of lime for successful growing. Special peanut fertilizer is prepared by most fertilizer manufacturers, from which very good results are gotten. Planting can be done from April to June, planting in drills $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, and putting the nuts 10 to 12 inches apart, and two to three nuts to hill. Be careful not to break the skin on the nut during planting. Cultivate well, until the nuts begin to form. Use about two bushels to acre.

SPANISH.—Land which does not do so well with the other varieties will often produce excellent crops of this variety, and little cultivation is required. Large quantities are grown for hogs. Prices variable.

RUNNING JUMBO.—Ranks above others on account of its attractive appearance. Is especially adapted to light sandy soils, and with

good cultivation will produce heavily. Prices variable.



Peanuts.

We May Not Make Customers of All Our Friends,

SELECTED FIELD CORN SEED



YELLOW VARIETIES

VIRGINIA YELLOW DENT.—A decidedly superior strain of this old standard. A strong grower, quick maturer, and heavy yielder. Long ear, with small cob, and of good weight. Pkt., 10c; qt., 15c; pk., 60c; bus., \$2.00.

IMPROVED LEAMING.—A splendid yielder, and of fine feeding quality. Can be grown in less than 100 days, and is well adapted to all corn soils. Does not make a very large stalk, but bears two to three ears to the stalk, none barren. Red cob, with deep orange colored grains. Pt., 10c; qt., 15c; pk., 65c; bus., \$2.25.

WHITE VARIETIES

NORFOLK MARKET.—Full description of this variety will be found in the Vegetable seed list. For early crop, we recommend it very highly. Pt., 10c; qt., 15c; pk., 75c; bus., \$2.75.

TRUCKERS' FAVORITE.—A standard early variety, fine for use, either green or dry. Our strain of this is exactly right, and leaves nothing to be desired. Pt., 10c; qt., 15c; pk., 85c; bus., \$3.00.

PERFECTED VIRGINIA WHITE DENT.—One of the standard white varieties for this section, making a good growth of stalk and fodder, but not recommended for thin soils. As it is very early, it may be planted later than other white sorts. Our stock is carefully selected each year, and will be found entirely satisfactory in every respect. Pt., 10c; qt., 15c; pk., 65c; bus., \$2.25.

BOONE COUNTY MAMMOTH.—One of the best white field corns for general use. Our stock, grown in this State, is thoroughly acclimated, and we highly recommend it as an early maturing large yielding sort for uplands or light loamy soil. Ears have 18-24 rows, well filled, and medium sized white cob. Heavy growth of stalk and fodder, making it fine for ensilage. Pt., 10c; qt., 15c; pk., 65c; bus., \$2.25.

HICKORY KING.—A very popular and productive white corn, especially for high land. The grain is large, broad and white, with such a small cob that a grain of the corn will cover the end of the cob. Produces on good land 2-3 ears to stalk. Pt., 10c; qt., 15c; pk., 50c; bus., \$2.00.

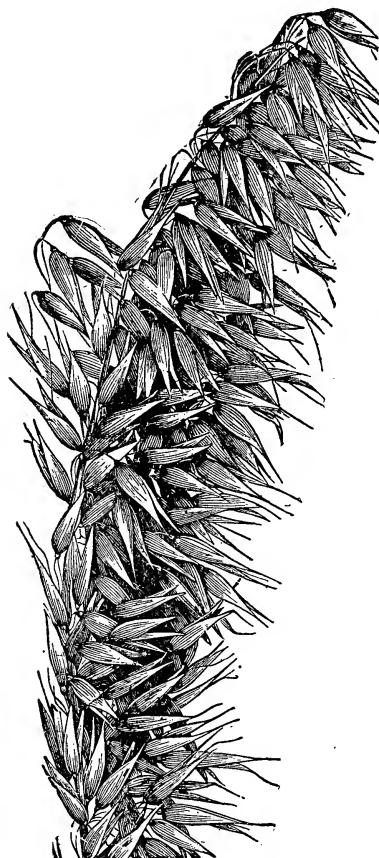
To All Whom It May Concern:

I have dealt with the Williams Seed Company for the past five years, used imported and home grown seed, and found them perfectly satisfactory, especially the French grown radish seed.
R. V. HUGO, Marsh Point Market Gardens,
Norfolk County, Va.

Miscellaneous Field Seeds

Millets

GERMAN (Choice Southern Grown).—Makes a large yielding, most nutritious hay crop, quick growing and easily cured. Millet is supposed to be very hard on land, but if sown thickly and cut when in bloom, before the seed form, it is not as soil exhausting as Oats. Sow at rate of bushel to bushel and a half to acre, not too early, as it does not go off well unless weather and soil are warm. It matures crop in six to eight weeks. True German Millet produces a large and luxuriant growth of foliage, with large heads which ripen evenly. Too much care cannot be exercised to be sure that seed is the very best Southern grown, as the Western grown stock cannot compare with it. Our stock is all true Southern grown, and alright in every respect. Bus. (50 lbs.), about \$2.00.



Winter Turf.

HUNGARIAN.—Only recommended for sowing on good low grounds, or rich soils. When so sown, it makes very superior hay, considered equal to Timothy. Less vigorous, and a smaller yielder than German. Sow same as German. Bus. (50 lbs.), about \$1.50.

Sorghums

EARLY AMBER.—Furnishes a large yield of most nutritious forage, good either green or cured, and yielding two to three cuttings a year, stooling out thicker each time it is cut. It takes its name from the clear amber color of the syrup. Grows 10-12 feet high. Sow at rate of a peck to acre, in drills 3-4 feet apart. Broadcasted, 1-1½ bushels to acre. Bus. (50 lbs.), about \$1.50.

KAFFIR CORN.—Makes most nutritious feed both for stock and poultry. Of vigorous growth, yielding two cuttings per season. Sown alone, use ¾-1 bushel to acre. Generally sown with Cow Peas, at rate of 1 pk. corn and 1 bu. Peas to acre. Bus. (50 lbs.), about \$1.25.

Oats

VIRGINIA GRAY WINTER, or TURF.—A Southern favorite for Fall planting, being used for winter pasture, as well as as the grain. Also popular for Spring sowing. Sown early, they will outyield Spring Oats, though not maturing so quickly as if sown in Fall. Bus. (32 lbs.), about 95c.

BURT, or '90 DAY.—The quickest growing, most prolific, and surest cropping of Spring Oats. Usually free from rust, healthy, clean, and makes a vigorous growth of straw, besides a good yield of grain. Bus. (32 lbs.), about 90c.

RED RUST PROOF.—Standard Winter Oat, highly esteemed in the South, maturing quickly, and making large yields. Bus. (32 lbs.), about 90c.

Buckwheat

A valuable soil improving crop, easily grown, and making a large yield of grain. Largely used for sowing for Bees. Sow during July or August, one bushel to acre.

JAPANESE.—Larger yielding and earlier than the Silver Hull. Kernel is larger, and plants more vigorous and branching, hence need not be sown so thickly. Bus. (48 lbs.), about \$1.35.

SILVER HULL.—A prolific and favorite sort, very superior to ordinary Buckwheat. Bus. (48 lbs.), about \$1.35.

MISCELLANEOUS FIELD SEEDS---Continued

Winter Rye

Few crops can compare with it for winter pasturage, and it is very adaptable to all soils and situations. Inexpensive, very productive, and of great nutritive value. Highly recommended as a cover crop for unused land during the winter. Also ranks highly as green manure. Sow 1½ bushels to acre. Bu. (56 lbs.), about \$1.05.

Wheat

LEAP'S PROLIFIC.—A beardless variety, of great productiveness, and high milling value. Bus. (60 lbs.), about \$1.35.

FULCASTER.—A standard bearded variety, of great productiveness, and well adapted for this section. Bus. (60 lbs.), about \$1.35.

Soy or Soja Beans

Easily grown, and preferred to cowpeas for feeding purposes. A fine drought resisting forage crop, producing immense quantities of nutritious food, besides being a fine soil improver. Does equally well on light or heavy soils. They maintain an upright habit of growth, making them easier to harvest than Cowpeas, and a few crops turned under will almost transform poor land. Sow from May to July, 1½ bushels to acre. Thick sowing prevents stalk from growing too coarse.

MAMMOTH YELLOW.—Bus. (60 lbs.), about \$2.00.



Soy, or Soja Beans.

Hairy or Winter Vetch

A valuable forage crop for the South, giving best results when sown in the Fall, along with Oats or Wheat. Gives enormous yields of highly nutritive hay, and is perfectly hardy, thriving on any soil. Sow 20-30 lbs. to acre, along with bushel of Oats, or ¾ bushel Wheat. Lb., 10c; 100 lbs., \$9.00.

Dwarf Essex Rape

One of the most satisfactory quick growing crops for sheep, cattle, or hogs, affording excellent pasturage in 6-8 weeks after sowing, besides being an excellent soil improver. Poultry also like it. Will grow on any kind of soil, and makes enormous yields. On account of these many good qualities, and the small expense of seeding, it should be more largely used by every farmer. Sow broadcast in Spring, 6-8 pounds to acre, or in Fall 4-5 pounds. Spring sowing is best. Lb., 10c; 100 lbs., \$8.00.

Mammoth Russian Sunflower

Usually a very profitable field crop, the seed being used for bird and poultry feed. Plant and cultivate same as Corn. Lb., 10c; 100 lbs., \$6.00.

Canadian Field Peas

Entirely different from Cow Peas, requiring to be sown early in the Spring, and maturing a crop ready for cutting in May or June. Make a most satisfactory and large yielding early forage crop. When sown alone, use ½ to 2 bushels to acre, but a light seeding of Oats along with them will increase the yield and help support the Pea vines. Bu. about

MISCELLANEOUS FIELD SEEDS---Continued

Teosinte

A very valuable and enormous yielding continuous cutting Forage crop, resembling Indian Corn somewhat in appearance, but with larger and broader leaves. Will furnish a continuous daily supply of most nutritious green feed for horses and all kinds of cattle all through the Summer. It stools out enormously after being cut. Does not do well in cool weather, hence should not be planted until warm weather has set in. Sow in drills $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet apart, using 2-3 lbs. to acre. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

Cowpeas

Of great soil improving value, also making a fine nutritious green forage or Hay crop, enriching the soil when the crop is cut off. Should be sown from May to July, at rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels to acre, either broadcast or in wheat drills.

Prices on Cowpeas continually fluctuate.
Write for quotation.



WHIPPOORWILL.—A favorite, early, upright-growing variety, with brown-speckled seed, which are easily gathered. Makes a good growth of vine, fine for dry forage, and is claimed to be superior in land-improving qualities. Bus., about \$2.25.

BLACK.—A standard variety, very prolific and early maturing, making a large growth of vine and a heavy yield of Peas. Fine also for forage. Bus., about \$2.50.

NEW ERA.—Vine somewhat longer than Whippoorwill, but peas not quite as large. Makes quicker growth, however, and is valuable on this account. Bus., about \$2.50.

CLAY.—Makes a vigorous growth of vine and pea, similar to Black, but later in maturing. Bus., about \$2.25.

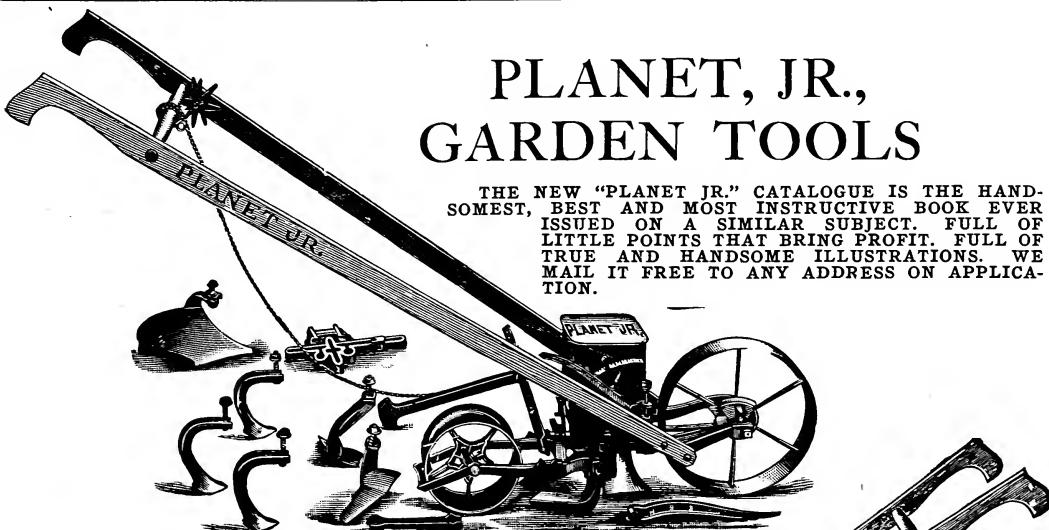
EARLY, or RAMSHORN BLACK EYE.—Similar in growth of vine, but making larger yield than Black Eye, and maturing quicker. Bus., about \$3.50.

MIXED.—A mixture of standard varieties for the South, a great many of our planters preferring to sow mixtures, as they grow thicker and produce a better crop of vines and forage than if single varieties are used. Bus., about \$2.00.

Other varieties on application.

PLANET, JR., GARDEN TOOLS

THE NEW "PLANET JR." CATALOGUE IS THE HAND-SOMEST, BEST AND MOST INSTRUCTIVE BOOK EVER ISSUED ON A SIMILAR SUBJECT, FULL OF LITTLE POINTS THAT BRING PROFIT. FULL OF TRUE AND HANDSOME ILLUSTRATIONS. WE MAIL IT FREE TO ANY ADDRESS ON APPLICATION.



No. 4. PLANET JR. COMBINED HILL AND DRILL SEEDER, WHEEL HOE, CULTIVATOR AND PLOW.—Combining in a single instrument a capital hill dropping seeder, a continuous row seeder and admirable single-wheel hoe, a splendid wheel cultivator, and excellent furrower, and a rapid and efficient wheel garden plow. Carries as equipment one pair 6-inch hoes, three cultivator teeth, one garden plow, one leaf guard. Price complete, \$11.00; as a Seeder, only \$9.00. Holds $2\frac{1}{2}$ quarts.

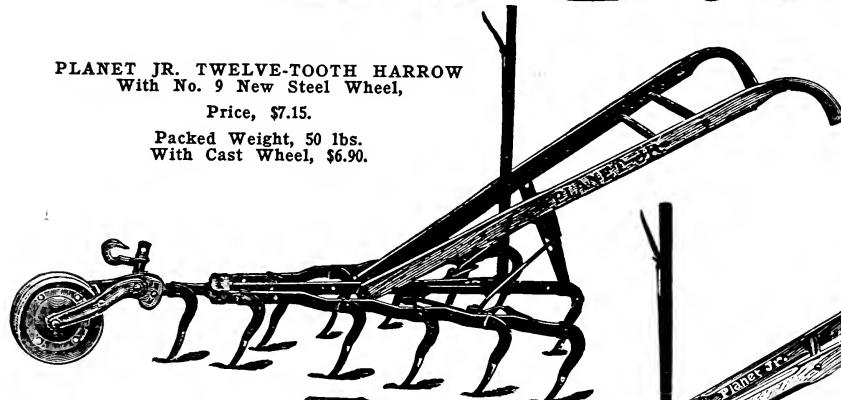
No. 16. PLANET JR. SINGLE WHEEL HOE, CULTIVATOR RAKE AND PLOW.—Weight, packed, 25 pounds. Carries as equipment one pair of 6-inch hoes, three cultivator teeth, one 7-inch rake, one 4-inch rake, one large garden plow, one leaf guard. Price, \$5.85



PLANET JR. TWELVE-TOOTH HARROW
With No. 9 New Steel Wheel,

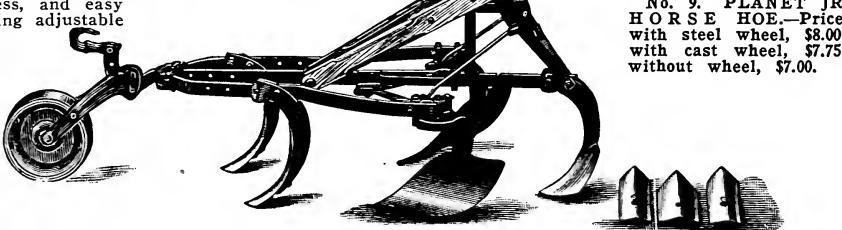
Price, \$7.15.

Packed Weight, 50 lbs.
With Cast Wheel, \$6.90.



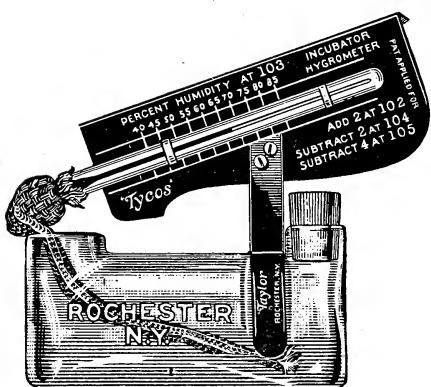
The No. 9 Planet Jr. Horse Hoe is very popular because of its strength and lightness, and easy change of width, being adjustable for any width from 10 inches to 25 inches. Will open and close furrows, hoe right up to plant without danger of injuring, throw earth to or from the row, and is an excellent hiller.

No. 9. PLANET JR. HORSE HOE.—Price, with steel wheel, \$8.00; with cast wheel, \$7.75; without wheel, \$7.00.



"Ask the Man Who Plants Them."

THERMOMETERS

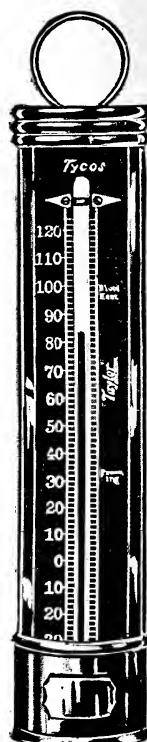


No. 5796. Standard Grade Incubator Hygrometer.—As necessary to the successful hatching of chicks by incubators, as an accurate Incubator Thermometer. Black oxidized brass scale, white filled figures and graduations, glass cistern, silk wick. Complete directions with each Hygrometer. Each, \$1.50.

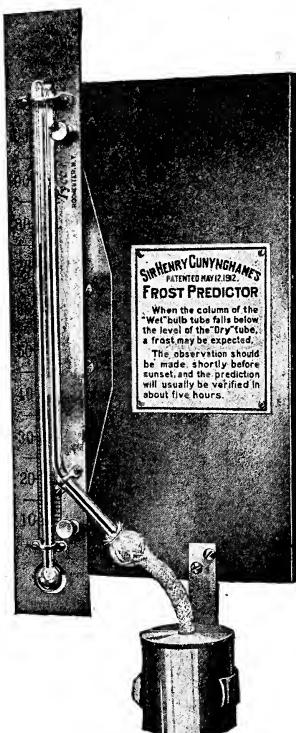


No. S-7410. "Taylor - Rochester."—Le-Sul Sprayometer Set, for use in testing lime-sulphur spraying solution—no orchardist can afford to be without it.

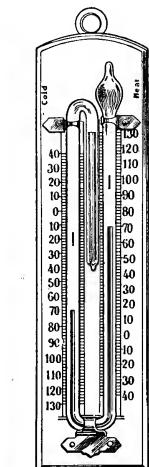
Description.—Le-Sul Sprayometer Set consists of one Hydrometer Specific Gravity and Beaume Scales, 0° to 38° B., $\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ graduations; 1.000° to 1.350° Sp. Gr., $.005^{\circ}$ graduations; one 12-inch Test Jar. Packed in wooden case with full instructions for use. Per Set, \$1.00.



No. 5400. Standard Grade, Japanned Tin Case Thermometer (air temperature).—Scale range from about 10° F. below Zero to about 120° F. above Zero. Oxidized brass scales, white filled figures, brass screw clasps. Will be furnished with mercury filled tubes unless spirit filled are specified by letter "S." Ten inches long. Each, \$1.25.



No. 5545. Cunynghame's Frost Predictor.—A simple, durable instrument for accurate prediction of frost. No tables to consult. A glance at the instrument after sundown is sufficient. It tells the whole story. Complete, with information on frost protection. Each, \$7.50.



SELF-REGISTERING
THERMOMETERS
(Maximum and
Minimum)

No. 5480.—10-inch imitation boxwood Thermometer, black filled figures, polished all sides. Scale range 10° to 40° below Zero to 120° above. Packed one in a box. Each, \$1.50.



No. 5981. Standard Grade Hot Bed Thermometer.—Stamped with the Tyco trade-mark. Wood frame, with handle, brass pointed ferrule, brass oxidized brass scale, white filled figures and graduations, mercury filled tubes, approximate scale range 20° to 160° F. Each, \$2.00.

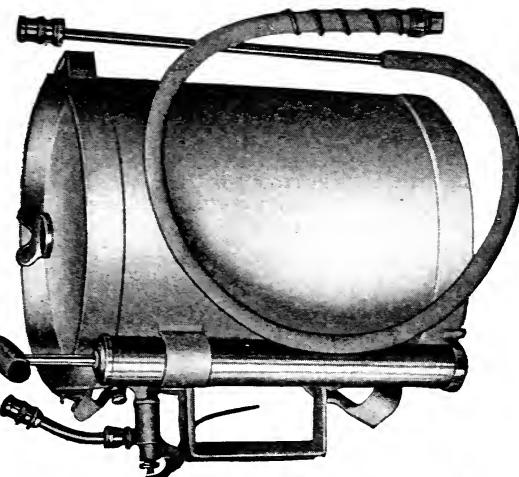


No. 5982. Medium Grade Hot Bed Thermometer.—Wood frame and handle, brass pointed ferrule, glass cylinder, handwritten paper scale. Each, \$1.25.

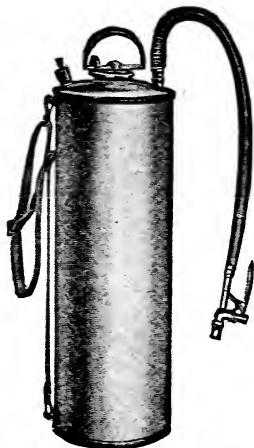
SPRAYERS

We are Agents for this vicinity for the Smith line of Lightning Compressed Air Sprayers, which are an improvement on any other types of sprayers on the market.

SMITH'S COMPRESSED AIR KNAPSACK SPRAYER.—A self-operating automatic sprayer, made of either heavy galvanized iron, or Brass, with brass pump, brass automatic shut-off nozzle, brass safety valve, and brass inlet valve. Has the added advantage over other sprayers of a safety valve, to prevent over-pressure on the tank. Holds four gallons, and each sprayer is equipped with adjustable shoulder straps, 3 feet of hose, and automatic shut-off nozzle, throwing either a coarse spray, or a fine mist-like one. Also provided with patent brass strainer on end of discharge pipe, in the tank, thus preventing any danger of clogging nozzle. The tank is double seamed, extremely strong and durable, and will hold pressure from 2-6 days, which no other sprayer will do. Adapted for spraying potatoes, trees, shrubbery, and for all kinds of garden use; in fact, will spray anything in liquid form. Can also be used for whitewashing, by putting on different strainer and nozzle. Furnished in two styles.



No. 35—Galvanized Iron, complete.....\$5.75
Brass, complete 8.00



SINGLE TUBE TIN SPRAYER.—18-inch air chamber, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter, holding 1 qt., and provided with screw cap filling hole. Used largely for spraying disinfectants, insecticides, etc. Each, 75c.

No. 22—Galvanized Iron, complete.....\$4.25
Brass, complete 6.25

LAWN AND GARDEN HOSE

We are Agents for the well known Diamond Hose, and can supply any length desired, of different grades.



CRESCENT BRAND.
—Can supply in any lengths wanted, up to 500 feet. $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch size, 18c per foot, with couplings.



POLAR.—6-ply hose, fine for lawns, in any lengths up to 50 feet, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per foot, with couplings.

ARCTIC.—7-ply hose, for use on sprayers, in any length desired, uncoupled. 14c per foot.



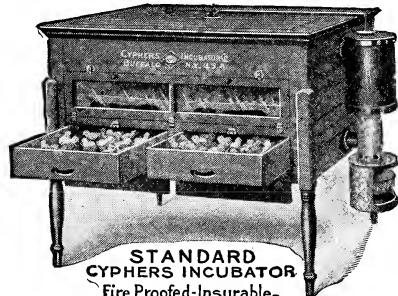
We can also furnish, if desired, reels for winding up hose and putting away out of the weather when not in use.

But We Do Make Friends of All Our Customers.

We Are Sole Authorized Agents for Norfolk, Portsmouth, Smithfield and Eastern Shore for the Well Known Cyphers Line of

Incubators and Poultry Supplies

EVERY INCUBATOR MANUFACTURED BY THE CYPHERS INCUBATOR COMPANY IS INSPECTED BY THE UNDERWRITERS LABORATORIES (INC.) UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE NATIONAL BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS AND BEAR THE OFFICIAL LABEL.



REASONS WHY POULTRY KEEPERS SHOULD BUY AND USE THE STANDARD CYPHERS INCUBATORS

First. To require no supplied moisture under all ordinary conditions, thus solving and disposing of the troublesome "moisture question."

Second. To be self-ventilating, the air in the egg-chamber remaining pure at all times by its own gentle but positive action.

Third.—To be self-regulating, being equipped with the most sensitive and durable regulator thus far invented.

Fourth. To be so constructed that the temperature in the egg-chamber is more equable than any other incubator.

Fifth. To be precisely as represented in construction, materials and workmanship, and, if given reasonable care, to last ten years without repairs.

Sixth. To be easy to set up and positively automatic in operation (except as to trimming the wick, filling the lamp and turning the eggs), and to operate with less labor and expense than any other make of incubator.

Seventh. To be in all essentials the simplest and easiest to operate and control, requiring less attention than any other make or style of incubators in the world.

Eighth. To produce large, stronger and healthier chicks and ducklings than any other style or make of incubator.

Ninth. That when it is run in competition with any incubator of a different make, it shall, in three or more hatches, bring out a larger average percentage of the fertile eggs, in good, healthy chicks and ducklings than does its competitor.

Tenth. That each and every Standard Cyphers Incubator is guaranteed by the Cyphers Incubator Company to do satisfactory work in the hands of the purchaser, provided he will give it a fair trial, or it can be returned to them within 60 days, in good repair, less reasonable wear, and the purchase price will be refunded.

By purchasing Cyphers Incubators in large quantities we are able to sell them at exactly factory prices, free on board cars, Norfolk, Va.

PRICES, CYPHERS STANDARD FIRE-PROOF INCUBATORS.

No. 0. 70 egg size.....	\$15.00
No. 1. 144 egg size.....	22.00
No. 2. 244 egg size.....	32.00
No. 3. 390 egg size.....	38.00

CYPHERS BROODERS

(Four Different Styles)

FIRE-PROOFED, INSURABLE, SELF-REGULATING LIKE CYPHERS INCUBATORS, WE SELL CYPHERS BROODERS AT FACTORY PRICES, F. O. B. NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

Write for our Special Poultry Supply Catalogue. Mailed free upon request.

Briefly, the special points of merit in Cyphers Outdoor Brooders may be summed up as follows:

First. They are rain-proof and storm-proof.

Second. They are fire-proofed.

Third. The fumes from the brooder lamp cannot pass into the chick chambers.

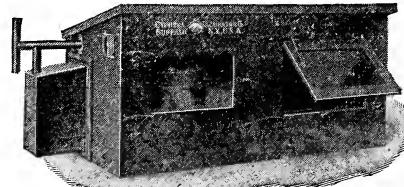
Fourth. The brooder lamp is easy of access, being above ground and easily and quickly reached. The flame may be observed without stooping over to look through the small mica window in the lamp box.

Fifth. The brooder need not be placed in a pit, nor need the ground be excavated for the brooder lamp; hence the saving of labor and trouble in caring for the brooder.

Sixth. When the temperature underneath the chick hover is at 95 degrees, we have a surrounding atmosphere of 80 to 85 degrees, while in the outer apartment the temperature will average several degrees lower. The chicks therefore may suit themselves, going to and from the heat at will, and will be found to be comfortable at all times.

Seventh. There are no stairs to climb, hence no danger of the little chicks getting lost and becoming chilled while learning their way in and out.

Eighth. These brooders may be readily converted into a colony house or colony roosting coop.



Style "A" Outdoor Brooder.

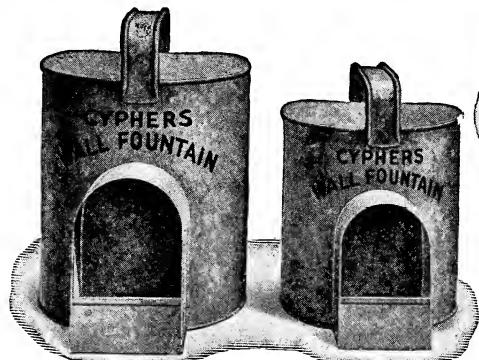
PRICES.

Style A. Outdoor, Self-Regulating, Three Apartment Combination Brooder and Colony House; size 32x32 inches.....	\$12.50
Style B. Outdoor (formerly Style A), Self-Regulating, Three Apartment Combination Brooder and Colony House; size 32x64 inches.....	16.50
Style C. Outdoor, Self-Regulating, Three Apartment Combination Brooder House; additionally protected against the cold by double wall insulation; size 32x64 inches.....	18.50
Style D. Indoor Self-Regulating; size 32x32 inches. 11.50 Adaptable Hover 8.50	

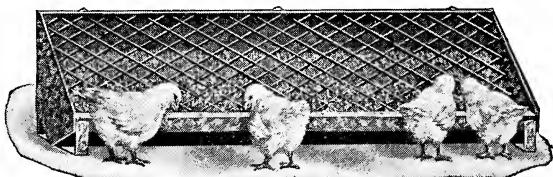
DESCRIPTIVE CYPHERS CATALOGUE
telling about Cyphers Incubators and Brooders and how to raise Poultry for Profit, mailed on receipt of ten cents to cover postage. This gives most valuable information about RAISING POULTRY both for market and home use.

We May Not Make Customers of All Our Friends,

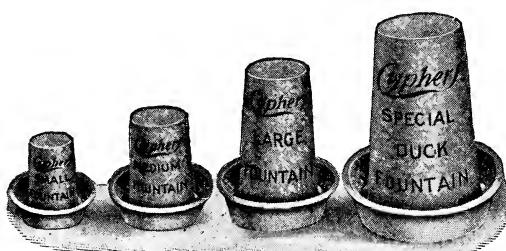
CYPHERS' SUPPLIES



CYPHERS' WALL FOUNTAINS.—Very convenient to handle, and made with flattened back, so they can be hung up, 1-gallon size. Each, 50c.

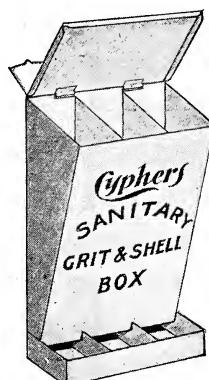


CYPHERS' SANITARY CHICK SERVERS.—In two parts, easy to clean, and very sanitary. Fine for small chicks. Each, 25c.

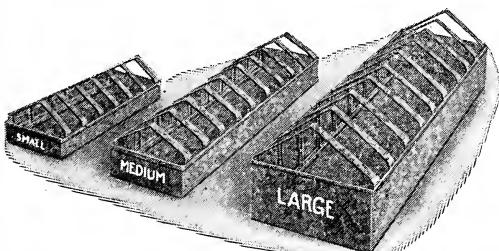


CYPHERS' SEPARABLE DRINK FOUNTAINS.—Easy to clean, and can be boiled in water without injury. Made in three sizes—

Small, each	18c
Medium, each	25c
Large, each	35c



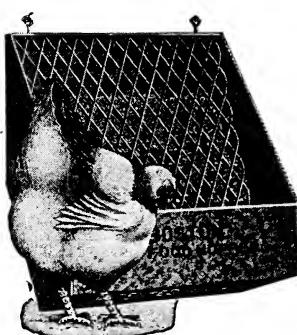
CYPHERS' GRIT AND SHELL BOXES.—Made of best grade galvanized iron, with three compartments, provided with cover or lid, put on on slant, to prevent fowls from roosting on it. Each, 50c.

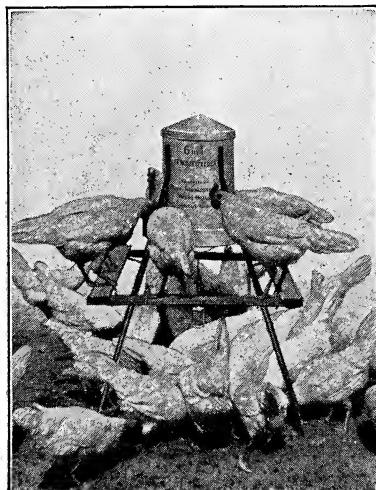


CYPHERS' COMBINED FOOD AND WATER HOLDERS.—Made of heavy galvanized iron—safe, sanitary, economical and serviceable. Each, 30c.

CYPHERS' DRY FOOD HOPPERS.—Made of galvanized iron, provided with hinged cover, two compartments.

Each, 75c.





Six-in-One Exerciser Feeder

This Exerciser Feeder is just what its name implies. It is a large hopper supported on four strong iron legs and devised to hold all the food necessary for poultry. The center hopper holds the mixed grain food which is generally composed of cracked corn, wheat, Kaffir corn, buckwheat, barley, oats, etc., and is so constructed that a little agitator, which contains whole corn as bait, can be worked by the fowls so that it will scatter broadcast a small amount each time, of the dry grain mixture. It gives the hens the necessary exercise hunting for the grains, so that it is impossible to overfeed. Surrounding this center hopper are six compartments made to contain dry mash, beef scrap, grit, charcoal, oyster shells, etc. All are easily accessible for the fowls, and the machine is so constructed that none of the food can be wasted. The cover of the hopper is conical shaped, so that the fowls cannot roost on it. This Exerciser Feeder has every advantage that can be found in an Exerciser of other makes. It eliminates all other feeding devices.

Price: 40 qts., \$4.75; 20 qts., \$3.75.

CYPHERS' POULTRY REMEDIES

CYPHERS LICE POWDER.—A general complaint of most lice powders is that they do not "kill the insects," but only drive them from one place to the other on the body of the fowl. This powder is the strongest safe preparation for the purpose on the market to-day, and is warranted to be a lice-killer, not a lice-driver. Also guaranteed not to contain carbolic acid or other chemicals which will damage the plumage of fowls or injure the fertility of eggs. A trial package will convince you of its value. 5 oz. pkg. (trial size), 10c—postpaid, 15c; 15 oz. pkg., 25c—postpaid, 40c; 48 oz. box, 50c.

NAPCREOL DISINFECTANT.—A reliable poultry house and general disinfectant, destroying foul odors in poultry houses, dog kennels, stables and cesspools. Ready for immediate use by simply mixing with the required quantity of water. One gallon will make sufficient strength in 100 gallons water. 1 qt. cans, 50c; 1 gal. cans, \$1.50.

CYPHERS FULL NEST EGG FOOD.—A concentrated egg-producer and meat food, possessing valuable tonic properties. It will help your birds through their molt, make the feathers develop normally and induce a high state of perfection in the plumage. 42 oz. pkg., 25c; 25 lb. pail, \$2.00.

CYPHERS REMEDY NO. 4. For Chick Diarrhoea.—Has proved very effective as an anti-septic, sedative and astringent to the mucous membrane of the crop, gizzard and intestines, relieving at once all irritability, and changing the character of the intestinal secretions. Put up in convenient tablet form, the tablets being very soluble and readily administered in the drinking water. Per vial, 25c—postpaid, 27c; 5 vials, \$1.00—postpaid, \$1.10.

CYPHERS ROUP REMEDY.—Thoroughly reliable, and always uniform in quality and strength. Prevents and cures common colds and for the cure of canker is without an equal. Used by dissolving in the drinking water. Absolutely guaranteed to do the work, or money refunded. Small size pkg., 25c postpaid; large size, \$1.00 postpaid.

CYPHERS LICE PAINT.—For killing mites on poultry house walls, on roosts, and in nests. Safe and easy to use. Use freely, and the fumes arising from same will kill the mites and lice on the fowls while the birds are at roost at night. The spraying or painting should be done in the afternoon, three or four times a month. 1 qt. can, 35c; 2 qt. can, 60c; 1 gal. can, \$1.00.

Gentlemen:

I have used your seeds, of various sorts, and have generally gotten satisfaction from them. I believe your stocks are as good as any to be had, and can consistently recommend them.

E. L. SIMPSON.

Planting, Maturity, and Weight Table

This is for field planting, and where plants and roots are stated, it is necessary to have them ready beforehand. The third column indicates the distance that the plants should stand in the rows, and where seed is sown they should be thinned out to this distance. The fifth column indicates maturity from the time plants are planted in the field, or seed is sown in the field. Also note that the last column is the approximate weight of seeds and not products. Time of planting and maturity is for latitude of Norfolk.

* Indicates that the crop can either be planted in the spring or fall; if in the spring, February or April; in the fall, August and September.

	Time to Sow or Plant	Distance of Rows Apart	Distance of Plants in Rows	Quantity Per Acre	Ready to Use	Approximate Weight of Seeds per bu. in lbs.
ARTICHOKE—Tubers	Mar. to Apr.	2½ ft.	2 ft.	6 to 8 bu.	Sept. to Oct.	50
ASPARAGUS—Seeds	Mar. to Apr.	15 in.	4 to 6 in.	8 to 10 lbs.	3 years	60
ASPARAGUS—Roots	Feb. to Mar.	6 to 8 ft.	12 to 18 in.	4,000 to 7,000	2 years	.....
BEANS—Dwarf	Mar. 15 to Aug.	2½ ft.	3 to 6 in.	1½ bu.	8 weeks	60
BEANS—Lima	May to July	2½ ft.	6 in.	¾ to 1 bu.	10 weeks	60
BEANS—Soja	May to June	Broadcast	Broadcast	1 to 1½ bu.	Fall and winter	60
BEANS—Pole	May to June	4 ft.	3 ft.	½ to ¾ bu.	10 weeks	60
BEETS—Table	Feb. to Aug.	12 to 18 in.	4 in.	5 to 6 lbs.	1½ to 3 mo.	19½
BEETS—Sugar	Apr. to June	2½ to 3 ft.	6 to 8 in.	5 to 6 lbs.	Fall and winter	19½
BUCKWHEAT	June to Aug.	Broadcast	Broadcast	¾ to 1 bu.	Fall	48
CABBAGE—Plants (early)	Mar. Apr. Nov.	3 ft.	15 to 20 in.	10,000 to 14,000	June and July	54
CABBAGE—Plants (late)	July to Aug.	3 ft.	2 ft.	7,260	Fall and winter	54
CARROT	Mar. to Aug.	1 to 2 ft.	3 to 4 in.	3 to 4 lbs.	45 to 70 days	28
CAULIFLOWER—Plants	Mar. to Apr.	2½ ft.	2 ft.	8,000 to 10,000	3 months	54
CELERY—Plants	June to Aug.	3 to 4 ft.	6 to 9 in.	15,000 to 30,000	4 to 5 mo.	37
CLOVER—Red and Sapling	*Feb. to Sept.	Broadcast	Broadcast	8 to 10 lbs.	Next year	60
CLOVER—Alisike	*Feb. to Sept.	Broadcast	Broadcast	5 to 8 lbs.	Next year	60
ALFALFA	*Mar. to Sept.	Broadcast	Broadcast	20 lbs.	Next year	60
CLOVER—Crimson	July to Sept.	Broadcast	Broadcast	12 to 15 lbs.	May 1	60
CORN—Garden	Apr. to July	3 to 3½ ft.	9 to 15 in.	4 to 6 qts.	2 to 3 mo.	44 to 56
CORN—Field (drills)	Apr. to July	3½ to 4 ft.	10 to 18 in.	6 to 8 qts.	3 to 4 mo.	56
CORN—Field (checked)	Apr. to July	3½ to 4 ft.	3½ to 4 ft.	4 qts.	3 to 4 mo.	56
CUCUMBER	Apr. to July	4 to 5 ft.	3 ft.	3 to 4 lbs.	2 to 2½ mo.	39
EGG PLANT—(Plants)	May to June	4½ ft.	3 ft.	5,000 to 6,000	60 days	39
ENDIVE	Mar. & Aug.	18 in.	12 in.	4 to 5 lbs.	2 to 2½ mo.	26
GRASS SEEDS—(Light)	*Feb. to Oct.	Broadcast	Broadcast	1½ to 2 bu.	Next year	14
GRASS SEEDS—(Lawn)	*Feb. to Oct.	Broadcast	Broadcast	80 to 100 lbs.	8 to 10 weeks	20
HORSERADISH—(Roots)	Feb. to Mar.	2½ ft.	12 to 18 in.	12,000 to 15,000	6 to 8 mo.	.....
KALE—Spring	*Feb. to Sept.	Broadcast	Broadcast	6 to 8 lbs.	5 to 6 weeks	56
KALE—Winter	July to Sept.	2 to 3 ft.	6 to 8 in.	3 to 4 lbs.	Fall to spring	54
KOHL RABI	Mar. to Apr.	1½ to 2 ft.	10 to 12 in.	3 to 4 lbs.	2½ to 3 mo.	56
LETTUCE	*Mar. to Sept.	12 to 15 in.	6 to 8 in.	2 to 3 lbs.	1½ to 2 mo.	35
MELON—Musk	May to July	4 to 6 ft.	4 to 6 ft.	2 lbs.	2½ to 3 mo.	32
MELON—Water	May to June	8 to 10 ft.	8 to 10 ft.	3 lbs.	3 months	35
MILLET—German	May to July	Broadcast	Broadcast	1 bu.	6 to 7 weeks	50
MUSTARD	*Mar. to Sept.	Broadcast	Broadcast	4 to 5 lbs.	6 to 8 weeks	56
OATS—Spring	Mar. to Apr.	Broadcast	Broadcast	½ to 2 bu.	July 1	32
OATS—Winter	*Feb. to Sept.	Broadcast	Broadcast	½ to 2 bu.	June 20 to July 10	32
OKRA	Apr. to May	2½ to 3 ft.	8 to 10 in.	8 to 10 lbs.	60 to 70 days	48
ONIONS—For large bulbs	Mar. to Apr.	12 to 14 in.	.....	4 to 5 lbs.	July to Aug.	39
ONIONS—For sets	Mar. to Apr.	10 to 12 in.	.....	40 to 50 lbs.	July	39
ONION SETS	Feb. Mar. Apr.	12 in.	4 in.	15 to 16 bu.	June	32
PARSLEY	Mar. to Apr.	12 in.	.....	15 lbs.	July	42
PARSNIP	Mar. to Apr.	18 in.	4 to 6 in.	5 to 7 lbs.	Fall and winter	18
PEAS—Smooth	Feb. to May	2½ to 3 ft.	.....	½ to 2 bu.	7 weeks	60
PEAS—Wrinkled	Mar. to May	2½ to 3 ft.	.....	½ to 2 bu.	7 to 9 weeks	56
PEAS—Canada Field	Feb. to Apr.	Broadcast	Broadcast	½ bu.	June 15	60
PEAS—Cow	May to Aug.	Broadcast	Broadcast	½ bu.	3 months	60
PEPPER—Plants	May & June	30 in.	15 to 18 in.	11,000 to 14,000	2 to 2½ mo.	28
POTATOES—(Early)	Feb. to July	2½ to 3 ft.	10 to 12 in.	8 to 12 bu.	June to July	60
POTATOES—(Late)	July to Aug.	30 in.	15 to 18 in.	8 to 10 bu.	Oct. to Nov.	60
SWEET POTATO—Plants	May 15	3 ft.	20 to 24 in.	7,000 to 8,000	Sept. to winter	45
PUMPKIN	May	8 to 10 ft.	8 to 10 ft.	2 lbs.	Fall	24
RADISH	Feb. to Aug.	Broadcast	Broadcast	25 to 30 lbs.	24 to 40 days	56
RAPE	*Feb. to Sept.	Broadcast	Broadcast	6 to 8 lbs.	6 to 8 weeks	56
RHUBARB—Roots	Feb. to Apr.	4 ft.	2 to 3 ft.	5,000 to 7,000	Next year	.....
RYE	Aug. to Nov.	Broadcast	Broadcast	1 to 2 bu.	April 20	56
SALSIFY	Mar. to May	1½ to 2 ft.	3 to 4 in.	6 to 8 lbs.	Fall and winter	18
SPINACH—Early	Aug. 15-Dec. 1	9 to 12 in.	3 to 4 in.	25 to 30 lbs.	8 weeks	48
SQUASH—Spring	May	4 ft.	3 ft.	3 lbs.	July	26
TEOSINTE	May to June	3 to 3½ ft.	8 to 10 in.	3 to 5 lbs.	Aug. to Oct.	46
TOMATO—Plants	May to July	4 ft.	3 to 4 ft.	2,700 to 3,600	July until frost	20
TURNIP	*Feb. to Sept.	Broadcast	Broadcast	½ to 2 lbs.	1½ to 2 mo.	56
VETCH	Aug. to Oct.	Broadcast	Broadcast	50 lbs.	May	50
WHEAT	Sept. to Oct.	Broadcast	Broadcast	1 to 1½ bu.	June 20	60

But We Do Make Friends of All Our Customers.

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Williams Seed Company

SEED GROWERS AND MERCHANTS
69-71 Commercial Place NORFOLK, VA.

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QUANTITY

NAMES OF ARTICLES WANTED

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Kindly give below the names of any friends or neighbors who you think would be interested in receiving our catalog.

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The plaintive note of the accompanying poem, gleaned from the files of a newspaper, has to our minds so obvious a moral that we trust we may be pardoned for including it in our annual message to our friends. It is most evidently from the hands of one who has suffered.

The Seeds That Never Grow

I nearly hate the thought of Spring,
With its delightful sun,
For well I know the mail will bring
A pack from Washington;
A little package duly franked,
No postage stamps to show,
And it contains those little seeds—
The kind that never grow.

Our good and zealous congressman,
Remindful of our vote,
Upon his memorandum's page
Puts down a little note,
And when the proper time arrives
For us to wield the hoe,
He sendeth us the little seeds—
The ones that never grow.

There's squashes with enticing name,
And cabbages, I wot,
So large that you would think that one
Would shade a garden spot.
So with the pack from Washington
You amble forth to sow,
With many a drop of sweat, the seeds
That never care to grow.

How often have I plied the rake,
How oft I've lounged about,
With eyes alert to catch the first
Signs of the coming sprout;
In vain, in vain, my hopes have fled,
My heart has filled with woe;
Above the seeds from Washington,
The seeds that never grow.

But yet each year my hopes revive
As Spring reclothes the tree,
And to my homestead surely comes
The package marked "M. C."
And, foolish like, again I wield
The sprinkler and the hoe,
And, like a ninny, plant the seeds
That never care to grow.

As long as comes the package small
From far-off Washington,
I s'pose they'll see me working in
The shadow and the sun;
For fools work on while wise men die,
And this is why, I know,
I'll plant those pretty little seeds
That never, never grow.

—T. C. Harbaugh, in Cincinnati Times-Star.

And, with our apologies to the Author, we beg leave, in our best manner, to point out this moral:

But if, instead of losing faith
That any seeds will grow,
This friend should send here for his seeds,
To those who really know;
His work would not be all in vain,
His garden then would show
Our claim to be entirely just—
That

Williams' Seeds WILL Grow

"Ask the Man Who Plants Them."



"ASK THE
MAN WHO
PLANTS THEM"

WILLIAMS RELIABLE
SEEDS
GIVE BETTER
RESULTS